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CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RELIEVES ZAREV

AU171124 Sofia BTA in English 1106 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- A plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held today at the "Boyana" residence. It discussed some principal issues related to the first session of the ninth national assembly.

The plenum relieved Mr. Kiril Zarev of his post secretary of the CC of the BCP due to another appointment.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party discussed the information provided by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP on the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw member states held on June 10 and 11, 1986, and adopted a press release.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES WALDHEIM ON ELECTION

AU161644 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria, on the occasion of his election to this post. The telegram expresses most cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for success in this high position demanding great responsibility.

The telegram expresses confidence that the traditional good, friendly relations existing between our two countries will further develop and strengthen in the interest of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

EDITORIAL HAILS RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU170758 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Common Task"]

[Text] To defend peace, to stop the arms race, to adopt specific disarmament measures, and nuclear disarmament measures, in particular -- this is the common task of our era. It is possible to return to international relations determined by the spirit of detente. Mankind can and must block the road to nuclear disaster.

Proceeding in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, in a spirit of unanimity of views on all questions discussed, the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states confirmed their resolve to create a comprehensive international security system leading toward the establishment of a world free of weapons and wars, a world of hope for all peoples. In order to achieve this universally humanitarian goal the allied socialist states proposed a comprehensive platform of measures and actions aimed at halting the arms race on earth and at averting its extension to outer space, a program of disarmament, a program for the liberation of mankind from the burden of weapons.

The supreme organ of the socialist countries military-political alliance pointed to six basic trends for the achivement of the goals mapped out:

-- stopping nuclear tests and signing agreements on their total ban;

-- liquidating completely both American and Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone, on the basis of mutual agreements;

-- achieving specific agreements at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, by calling on the United States to strictly observe the agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments;

-- abolishing, as early as the 20th century, all chemical mass destruction weapons, as well as abolishing the industrial basis for their production;

-- limiting armed forces and conventional weapons on a global and regional scale;

-- implementing effective control in all fields and at all stages of arms limitation and disarmament through the use of national technical means, as well as international procedures, including on-site inspections.

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There is no doubt that the Budapest conference of the supreme alliance organ of the European socialist countries will mark the history of contemporary international relations with the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member-states to the NATO member-states and to all European countries and containing a program on the limitation of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. The meaning of this appeal and program reveals an impressive intention: namely, the intention of creating a Europe based on friendly cooperation and good-neighborly relations.

The Budapest document adds a comprehensive and universal character to the previously adopted initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This document includes and encompasses all types of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, ground, and space weapons for mass destruction, as well as conventional arms. The other characteristic of the program is its eficiency. It proposes specific scheduled for a prompt reduction in weapons -- during the forthcoming 1 or 2 years, it is envisaged that 200,000-300,000 soldiers of both military political blocks will be withdrawn; at the beginning of the nineties, their number is supposed to attain one million men on each side.

The third remarkable feature of this program is its deeply humanitarian character. The socialist countries are proposing that the tremendous material, financial, and human resources that will be freed as a result of these measures should be used for peaceful, constructive purposes, including overcoming economic backwardness in numerous areas of the world. In this connection the great importance of an international conference on disarmament and development, in accordance with the UN decision on this subject, was pointed out. Other European initiatives, such as the proposals submitted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, the GDR, and other European countries on the establishment of nuclear-free zones -- in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe, as well as in other European areas -- were highly appreciated at the conference.

At the Budapest conference it was again pointed out how important are the inititives of the allied European socialist states, such as the proposal to sign an agreement with NATO-member states on the mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations, as well as on establishing direct contacts between the Warsaw Pact and NATO organizations for the simultaneous withdrawal of USSR and U.S. naval forces from the Mediterranean, and establishing official relations between EEC and CEMA. The unchanging stand of the Budapest conference participants for the simultaneous disbanding of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO alliances was recalled, as well.

The program adopted by the allied European states, which they proposed to the peoples of the world, is comprehensive, efficient, and feasible. With full justification it was evaluated as the most remarkable contribution to the achievement of the universal, humanitarian goals of the International Peace Year.

The Budapest conference, held at the highest level, brilliantly showed the constructive and innovative strength of the unity of action of our parties, peoples, and countries, of the foreign policy, based on mutual coordination, which was promoted by them, a policy aimed at the prevention of the threat of nuclear war. The participants in the meeting mapped out new initiatives for a more extensive exchange of experience in socialist construction, for an even more efficient economic, scientific-technical, and cultural exchnage, and for increasing direct contacts among the working peoples of our fraternal countries. The readiness of the allied countries for mutual cooperation and comprehensive interaction with all other socialist states was also confirmed at the Budapest conference.

The Bulgarian people express deep satisfaction at the active and fruitful participation of the delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in the work of the Budapest conference, and enthusiastically support the documents adopted at the Budapest meeting. These are documents of historic importance. For us, they represent an inspiring program of action, because they conform to our national interests, to the interests of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

DZHUROV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

AU161941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Our Bulgarian military delegation, headed by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, which paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense, has returned to our country.

Soviet Reportage on Visit

For Soviet reportage on the visit by ArmyGeneral Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense, to Moscow, including a report on his talks with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, see the Eastern Europe section of the 13 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BULGARIAN-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC TALKS HELD IN SOFIA

AU1611339 Sofia BTA in English 1135 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 16 BTA -- The eighth session of the Joint Bulgaro-Egyptian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation started here today. The session will examine the development of the bilateral relations after the commission's seventh session, and will outline the trends of cooperation for the following year. The Bulgarian part of the commission is headed by Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of trade, and Egyptian side, by Mr "Abd al-Azia (ZAWI), first depty minister of planning and international cooperation. The trade between the two countries has been developing will in recent years and is having an annual growth rate of 80 per cent. Bulgaria is exporting chemicals, metals, I. C. E. [internal combustion engines] and electric trucks, machine-tools, electrical appliances and pharmaceutical goods. Egypt is exporting to this country cotton, oil, and products of the light industry.

One of the largest ferro-silicon plants in the Middle East is currently being constructed in Egypt with Bulgarian help.

Industrial cooperation has been started in the production of tetracycline and (rifampyciline). That is why the two delegations focused their attention on the broadening of the industrial cooperation.

Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received today Mr Al-'Aziz (Zawi) first deputy minister of planning and international cooperation of Egypt. The talks centered on the broadening of the bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TANZANIA ON CULTURE, SCIENCE

AU090759 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] On 5 June Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council on Intellectual Development and the committee on Culture, and Fatuma Ali, Tanzania's minister of culture, youth, and sport, signed a plan on cooperation in the areas of culture and science between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania, for the period of 1986-1988. The 2-year plan envisages the expansion of cooperation in science, education, culture, arts, health protection, and sport. This will take place by exchanging experience and encouraging direct relations between cultural institutes and public organizations. Tanzania will send representatives to the 1988 "Banner of Peace" International Children's Assembly.

The signing ceremony was attended by Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by deputy chairmen of the Committee on Culture. Isaac Sapetu, Tanzanian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the ceremony.

PANEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS ITALIAN COMMUNISTS

AU161807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Ivan Panev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, visited Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. The delegation visited Rome, Bologna, and Florence, where it met high-ranking officials of the PCI and was briefed on the work of the party of Italian Communists, as well as on the activities of the party's leading organs. The working group also met Antonio Rubi, member of the PCI leadership and head of the international department. They discussed questions of the further consolidation and intensification of bilateral relations between the BCP and the PCI, as well as issues of the international communist and workers movement.

BRIEFS

RAZGRAD APPOINTMENTS REPORTED -- On 5 June a plenum of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee discussed organizational matters. The plenum released Kiril Gegov from the post of Okrug party committee secretary because of his transfer to another responsible post. Tsvetan Khaladzhov, former chairman of the Okrug Committee of the Bulgarian Trade Union, and Pavel Stanev, former department head at the Okrug party committee, were appointed secretaries of the Razgrad Okrug BCP committee. [Text] [Sovia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 86 p 6 AU]

FURTHER ON VISIT BY EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Meets Husak

LD131758 Prague CTK in English 1557 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 13 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ahman 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the second day of his official visit to Czechoslovakia today.

Both noted the traditional relations of a long standing between their countries, and their recent revival which creates suitable conditions for the further development of contacts and mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of common interest.

They exchanged views on international topics and described it as decisive to preserve peace by all means, help promote cooperation between countries having different social systems and strengthen security in the world. In this context, the importance was pointed out of the program of complete and general liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, submitted by the Soviet Union, and the Warsaw Treaty Appeal to NATO and all European states proposing a program of troop and conventional armament reductions in Europe.

Received by Strougal

LD132115 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 13 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today described the current visit of Egyptian deputy premier and foreign minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid as an important step and impulse towards the development of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Receiving the Egyptian guest he also said the visit would help promote traditional friendship between the two countries' peoples.

Lubomir Strougal acquainted the Egyptian guest with Czechoslovakia's effort at further democratization of society and intensification of the national economy and in this context pointed out the considerable possibilities of expanding mutually beneficial Czechoslovak-Egyptian economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

All tested methods of economic efficiency will be used for this, both officials stated in conclusion.

PRESIDENT GREETS CONFERENCE ON S. AFRICA

LD161548 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a message to the Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa today, stressing Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the South African and Namibian peoples and support for mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria government.

The message said Czechoslovakia "resolutely supports the justified demands of African states to introduce mandatory sanctions" against South Africa according the the U.N. Charter, and voiced Czechoslovakia's full solidarity with the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, who are waging a fight for freedom and independence.

It said the conference "would certainly become a major contribution to world-wide efforts to adopt effective measures against the Pretoria regime" and an eventual victory of racism, apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa.

The five-day conference, attended by delegates from 130 countries, was opened in Paris earlier today.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD161958 Prague CTK in English 1842 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) - Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here today to participate in talks of the Geneva disarmament conference.

CSCE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VIENNA MEETINGS

LD151907 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 15 Jun 86

]Text] Prague June 15 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by its chairman Bohuslav Kucera, left for Vienna today to take part in the 3rd conference on 'New Horizons in East-West Trade and Cooperation."

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE HONECKER, STOPH

LD161830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central committee, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED, on his election as chairman of the GDR State Council.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Willy Stoph on his election as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

POTAC MEETS WITH FRENCH INDUSTRIALISTS

LD162119 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) -- A group of delegates of leading French industrial firms, on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce, had talks here today with Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commision.

The delegates were informed about the guidelines of Czechoslovak economic and social policies for the coming years, with special focus on expected structural changes in in industry, investments and foreign trade. The two sides also discussed prospects for a wider Czechoslovak-French cooperation in economy, science and technology.

FIRST AGREEMENT WITH PRC JOURNALISTS SIGNED

AU162052 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 86 p 7

[CTK report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] A document on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and the All-China Journalists Association, the first ever of its kind, was signed in Beijing on 12 June. The document was signed by J. Valenta, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists Central Committee and chairman of the Czech Union of Journalists Central Committee, and (Wu C'-Fej), vice chairman of the All-China Journalists Association.

BILAK MEETS BELGIAN CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PARTY LEADER

LD131315 Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 13 (CTK) -- Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here today Chairman of the Belgian Christian Social Party Frank Swaelen. The Belgian guest is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Present at the meeting was the committee's chairman Bohuslav Kucera.

STROUGAL RECEIVES INDIAN YOUTH LEADER

LD132253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] In the Hrzan Palace in Prague today, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, received Anand Sharman, chairman of the Indian Youth Congress. Evaluating the results achieved in the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and India he pointed out the traditional friendship between the people of both countries and the wish of Czechoslovakia to purposefully deepen and enrich cooperation with the Republic of India. He spoke highly of the efforts by the Indian Government for the preservationof the unity and integrity of India, its foreign peace policy which consistently supports the reduction of international tension and disarmament.

The Indian guest informed the premier of the Czechoslovak Government about current tasks in India and about talds with representatives of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth. He expressed the conviction that the widening of contacts in this sector will contribute to all round intensification of contacts between Czechoislovakia and India.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS SESSION 13 JUNE

Strougal, CPCZ Leaders Attend

LD131452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The deputies of the Chambers of the People and of the Nations of the Federal Assembly met today at their first joint session, which was chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the Federal Assembly Presidium.

Also present at the meeting were Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffman, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart, members of the party Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladmimr Herman, Miloslav Hrustkovic, Ignac Janak and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members fo the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central committee; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Audit Commision, and other representatives.

Comrade Vasil Bilak said in his introduction that in the recent elections the Czechoslovak people expressed their deep confidence in and active support for the 17th CPCZ Congress Program to which the entire National Front has subscribed and which has become the program of all our people. He said that the elections contributed to the reinforcement of the socialist social system, strengthening of the socialist state, and the further advancement of socialist democracy, and that they enhanced the international authority of Czechoslovakia.

He added that the main task of the deputies in the coming period will be to maintain and reinforce the confidence in the policy of the party that the working people expressed so clearly in the elections.

Bilak, Indra Addresses

LD132039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Deputies of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations met today in Prague at their first joint meeting in the new election period and elected leading representatives of the Federal Assembly.

After the agenda of the meeting was approved, Comrade Bilak, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee, delivered the proposal for the election of the leading officials of the Federal Assembly. The deputies of both chambers then undertook secret elections. After the adjournment of the meeting, during which the elections took place and the election commissions were in session, the meeting continued. Visal Bilak then spoke again:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Federal Assembly, I inform you that Deputy Comrade Alois Indra has been unanimously elected chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak SR. [applause] We sincerely congratulate Comrade Indra on his reelection as chairman of the Federal Assembly. Comrade Chairman, we wish you good health and many successes in your work in this important and responsible position. On behalf of all the deputies, I assure you that you will have our full support and help. [end recording]

At the close of the first joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, spoke. On behalf of the elected leading officials, he sincerely thanked them for the trust they had shown. The Federal Assembly, he said, is, according to the constitutional law, the highest organ of state power, and thus it shares responsibility for the realization of all the basic tasks of our country's domestic and foreign policy. Legislative activity must also be subordinate to this,and will, above all, serve the speeding up and improvement in the quality of economic and social development. Comrade Indra went on:

[Begin recording] We emerged from the people; we are part of them. The people elected us and we serve the people. In all of our activity we must remember that in our country the working people have all the power, that it is therefore our duty to strive not only for perfecting representative democracy but also to support the development of direct democracy -- the socialist self-management of the people. In concrete terms, this means that we will not just fulfill our national duty in the organs of the Federal Assembly, that we will only feel like deputies in this building. Our collective disucssion and decisionmaking will be more effective the more we make use of the knowledge of our people. In particular, it is a matter of our activity being undertaken directly in the electoral constituencies. We must act as socialist deputies everywhere and in all circumstances -- in our homes, work places, in public and in private. Together with the deputies to other representative bodies we form a huge army, almost 200,000 strong, of agitators and organizers. Not one of the so-called local problems must be foreign to us; we must not feel ourselves to be above the care of our fellow citizens. The authority of every one of us will be directly dependent on our activity in the election constituencies, our contacts with the voters, with national committees and social organizations. Every deputy to the Federal Assembly must see his main task as being the explanation of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front -- he must gain people for its implementation; he must take part in fulfilling local election programs; he must learn to blend local interests with those of the whole society, naturally with an emphasis on the interests of society. Let us work in order to take such a part in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ as befits the Federal Assembly. [applause] [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU161758 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

["Il"-signed report: "Deputies Tool: the Constitutional Oath; Newly Elected Highest Representative Body Commenced Its Activity"]

[Text] Prague -- "I swear on my honor and conscience that I will be faithful to the CSSR and the cause of socialism, heed the will and interests of the people, follow the Constitution and other laws, and work for their translation into life" -- by taking this constitutional oath, deputies of both chambers of the Federal Assembly elected in the May elections assumed on Thrusday [12 June] in Prague their duties in our highest representative body. The constituent sessions of the People's Chamber and the Chamber of Nations were held simultaneously in the building of the Federal Assemble.

People's Chamber

After the national anthem, the session was opened by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and of the Federal Assembly Presidium. He welcomed all deputies present, among them Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, Frantisek Pitra, Zdenek Horeni, and Jaroslav Hajn.

Comrade Indra stressed that to live up to the trust demonstrated in the elections means to introduce into practice and with full responsibility the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress to work creatively and with dedication, and to exercise state power in the spirit of the best traditions of socialism in the interest of the Czechoslovak people and for their well-being.

In this way, the deputies will effectively contribute to the material and spiritual prosperity of our homeland, to improving the political system and deepening socialist democracy, and to implementing the basic targets of our foreign policy of peace -- especially to strengthening our ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, to implementing the program of socialist economic integration, to enhancing peace, and raising the CSSR's international authority.

Following the approval of the agenda of the session, the deputies were sworn in by Comrade Alois Indra.

Thereafter, the Mandate and Immunity Committee of the People's Chamber was set up, of which Eva Zeleznikova was elected chairman.

The 197 deputies present then unanimously elected Deputy Vladimir Vedra chairman of the People's Chamber.

At the same time, Comrade Indra conveyed thanks for his work to Deputy Vaclav David, who had been chairman of the People's Chamber for three terms and has always taken an active part in the work of all agencies of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

Vladimir Vedra then addressed a brief speech to the deputies.

In the further course of the session, which was chaired by Vladimir Vedra, Deputies Alois Hula and Eva Zeleznikova were unanimously elected deputy chairmen of the People's Chamber and Jan Dobias, Drahomira Chodurova, and Viktor Sidor were elected members of the People's Chamber Presidium.

Deputy Zdenek Ceska became chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee; Deputy Miroslav Stepan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Deputy Lumir Sakmar, chairman of the Defense and Security Affairs Committee; Deputy Alois Hula, chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee, Deputy Emil Rigo, chairman of the Industry, Transport, and Trade Committee; Deputy Alexander Sommer, chairman of the Agriculture and Food committee; Deputy Jana Pekarova, chairman of the Culture and Educational Affairs Committee; and Deputy Josef Kryll, chairman of the Social Affairs Committee.

Furthermore, the People's Chamber elected 20 members of the Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly: Jozef Belko, Bretislav Benda, Vasil Bilak, Jozef Fekete, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Stanvslav Janda, Boihuslav Kucera, Vaclava Kuzelova, Jozef Lenart, Vlasta Malikova, Margita Obzerova, Frantisek Stafa, Vaclav Stix, Dobromila Vavrova, Vladimir Vedra, Zbynek Zalman, and Eva Zeleznikoiva.

Chamber of Nations

The constituent session of the Chamber of Nations was chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and of the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium. He welcomed the deputies present, among them also Comrades Peter Colotka, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik, and Marie Kabrhelova.

Comrade Kampny stressed that the elections to representative bodies expressed the determination of our people to continue along the path of further construction of a socialist society and to responsibly implement the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The deputies to the Chamber of Nations were also sworn in by Comrade Kempny.

The Mandate and Immunity Committee was then set up, and Deputy Bozena Kocinova was elected chairman.

The 148 deputies present then unanimously elected Deputy Dalibor Hanes to be chairman of the Chamber of Nations. He delivered a brief speech.

The course of the constituent session of the Chamber of Nation was chaired by Dalibor Hanes. Deputy Vaclav Stafek was elected deputy chairman of the Chamber of Nations and Deputies Karol Daraz, Helena Ivanicova, Zdenek Sytny, and Edward Vlek were elected members of the Chamber of Nations Presidium.

The following deputies were elected chairman of individual committees: Frantisek Samec, the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee; Vaclav Stafek, the Foreign Affairs Committee; Richard Nejezchleb, the Defense and Security Affairs Committee; Jozef Csemi, the Planning and Budget Committee; Drahoslav Krenek, the Industry, Transport, and Trade Committee; Dana Kancirova, the Agriculture and Food Committee; Nina Lefflerova, the Culture and Educational Affiars Committee; and Irena Horecna, the Social Affairs Committee.

The Chamber of Nations elected the following deputies members of the Federal Assembly Presidium -- Antonin Himl, Alois Huml, Blanka Hykova, Jaroslav Jeneral, Marie Kabrhelova, Dana Kancirova, Josef Kempny, Jindrich Polednik, Vaclav Stafek, and Tomas Travnicek for the Czech Socialist Repblic and Jozef Csemi, Viera Gogova, Dalibor Hanes, Emil Hojnos, Irena Horecna, Jan Janik, Jan Marko, Viliam Salgovic, Jozef Simuth, and Dezider Zagiba for the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Further Details

LD131717 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] After the end of the today's first joint meeting of the two Chambers of the Federal Assembly the newly appointed Federal Assembly Presidium met in session. The session was chaired by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The Presidium announced a second joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations on 24 June at which the Federal Government will present its program declaration.

The Presidium also elected its verifiers and approved the Plan of Main Tasks and the Federal Assembly and its bodies for the second half of this year. The presidia of the two chambers at their first sessions today also assessed this document.

Government Resigns

LD131622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government, following today's constituent meeting of the newly elected Federal Assembly, informed the president of the Republic that the Government of the Czechoslovak SR, in harmony with Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, is submitting its resignation. President of the Republic Gustav Husak accepted the resignation of the Federal Government and expressed thanks to Lubomir Strougal and all the members of the government for their work up to now. At the same time, according to Article 72 of the constitutional law, he charged the resigning government with carrying out their offices temporarily until a new government has been named.

POLEDNIK PRESENTS PROPOSALS TO NATIONAL FRONT

LD120457 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The CSSR National Front Central Committee Presidium was in session in Prague today. In the introduction to the session, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented on the basis of the election results, some cadre proposals for assessment.

Assessing the elections, the Presidium analyzed a report on the share of the National Front in the fulfillment of the election programs in the past 5-year plan, as well as a report on working out the election programs of the National Front for the current 5-Year period. It highly praised the results achieved in the past 5 years and noted with satisfation that the preparation of the new election programs was carried out in efficient cooperation with national committees with highly active participation of all the political parties, social organizations, united in the National Front, and in full harmony with the directives for the creation of electoral programs of the National Front for the current election period.

The Presidium then focused on the control of the fulfillment of its resolution on the participation of the National Front in scientific-technological development. It praised the enterprising approacch and activity of some social organizations, particularly the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union and the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society. It stressed that these organizations realize, with increasingly greater urgency, that consistent implementation of scientific and technological knowledge, together with the development of creative initiative of the working people, belong to the most important factors of speeding up social and economic development, set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

JAKES SPEAKS AT COMMUNIST DEPUTIES CLUB

LD130448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A constituent meeting of the Club of Communist Deputies was held at the Federal Assembly in Prague today. The session was opened, as instructed by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, by Jozef Lenart, deputy to the Federal Assembly. Milops Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, briefed thee Communist deputies on the conclusions of the third session of the party Central Committee. He analyzed the results of the elections to the representative corps and the tasks and further activities of the Communist deputies.

In the adopted resolution, the members of the club fully supported the submitted proposals for officials and for the compositions of the organs of the Federal Assembly.

Jan Marko, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, has been elected chairman of the Club of Communist Deputies. Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party has been elected deputy chairman of the club. Tomas Travnicek, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR, briefed the deputies and nonparty members on the conclusions of the third session of the party Central Committee.

BILAK, VACLAVIK SPEAK AT ARMY PARTY AKTIV

AU050942 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "From Armywide Party Aktiv in Prague; Bringing Up Award Defenders and Builders of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- Tasks arising from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress for party organizations and all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] discussed at an armywide party aktiv in Prague on Tuesday 27 May. It was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; Vladimir Blechta, head of the CPCZ Central Committee department; and other representatives.

In the discussion, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik said that members of the CSLA identify themselves fully with the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress, play an active part in implementing it with their work, and have a responsible approach to fulfilling the tasks connected with ensuring combat and political readiness. The party organization in the Army has an indispensale role in the whole process of improving the Army's combat capability. With their personal example, the members of the party organization help the other members of the Army to fulfill their military duties responsibly, strive to eliminate shortcomings in discipline, and support the commanders in resolving problems in their efforts for more efficient training, education, and mastery and maintenance of weapons and combat technology.

Comrade Vasil Bilak also spoke at the aktiv. In the opening part of his speech, he conveyed personal greetings to the participants from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. He said he valued the results achieved by members of the CSLA with their initiative in the active fulfilment of pledges in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of the party's founding.

He noted that the congress of Czechoslovak Communists had soberly, critically, and self-critically assessed the results of building the developed socialist society and adopted a program of accelerated social and economic development. Members of the CSLA, too, must take part in ensuring it. In this regard Communists in the rank of the CSLA Have an exceptional responsibility. The CSLA snd its members are a firm component of our society, fulfilling essential tasks in safeguarding the results of our people's work and, as an integral part of the Warsaw Pact, also tasks connected with the international defense of socialism. At the same time, the CSLA is a school of defenders and builders of the socialist society. From this arises the great responsibility of commanders and political workers for educating youth in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Vasil Bilak also noted the close interrelationship between domestic and foreign policy. Our plans and resolutions can be realized only in conditions of peace. The historical feud between capitalism and socialism cannot be resolved by war, but by mutual competition. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. All this must be respected. The militarist circles of the NATO countries, led by the United States, do not want to abandon the mistaken notion that they will succeed in gaining superiority over the socialist community and dictate it its idea about the arrangement of the world. Chauvinism in the United States is acquiring dangerous dimensions. Demagoguery and megalomania silence sobriety and realism. Because of the fault of reactionary militarist circles, mankind has come close to a threshold beyond which events could slip out of control and cause a nuclear catastrophe. In this respect, research and the planned deployment of weapons in space are dangerous step.

The Soviet Union takes the initiative in opposing star wars, and instead of a policy of arms buildup it offers a policy of disarmament.

Since imperialist forces cannot afford to implement a policy of military confrontation, intimidation, and blackmail vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, they are trying to assert their hegemonist plans toward young, progresively-oriented countries of the developing world. They arbitrarily proclaim extensive territories in various parts of the world to be regions of their vital interests, they usurp the right to intervene in the internal developments of independent states, the right to export counterrevolution and to overthrow legitimate governments.

Vasil Bilak also condemned the attempts of revanchism, particularly West German revanchism, which is receiving support from the highest official quarters in the FRG, which encourage forces demanding new borders, the vitation of the results of World War II, and so forth.

In conclusion, Vasil Bilak said he would like the members of the CSLA to be a firm pillar of the peole, and in alliance with the Soviet Army and the other armies of pact be the pillar of the entire socialist community.

At the end of the armywide party aktiv in Prague, its participants sent a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee. In the letter they stress, among other things, that in accordance with the demands of the 17th CPCZ Congress commanders and political workers will step up their efforts aimed at improving organizational and management work and deepening the military skills and moral-political qualities of the members of the CSLA.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES HAUMBURG DKP RALLY 4 MAY

AU262050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 May 86 p 5

[CTK correspondent's Hamburg dispatch: "Jan Fojtik's Speech at Rally"]

[Text] Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary and head of the CPCZ delegation to the Eight Congress of the DKP, delivered the following speech at the rally with Hamburg working people and DKP members held on 4 May:

Esteemed comrades, allow me first to express thanks on behalf of the CPCZ delegation for the invitation to the eighth congress of your party and for the opportunity to take part in this rally. The eighth congress of your party is convening in a complicated period, in an exacerbated international situation. The reactionary and militarist forces of imperialism, headed by the U.S. Government, are unleashing -- in spite of all peace rhetoric -- crazy armaments races, which they are even trying to transfer to outer space. They brazenly interfere in countries' internal affairs, voicing threats and endangering their freedom and independence. They are placing mankind on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe. The brutual U.S. aggression against Libya, which cannot be excused in any way, is one of the latest proofs of this dangerous policy. One of the imperialists' crimes is the constant heckling against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the psychologicl war which they are waging against us regardless of any rules. This is a dangerous part of war preparations, camouflaged by phrases about the freedom of information, the fight for human rights, and so forth.

Together with you all, with the fighters of the antiwar movement, the Czechoslovak Communists are convinced that forces do exist which are capable of averting these dark prospects. In this respect we regard the strengthening of class solidarity as an urgent task of Communists, of the Communist and revolutionary workers parties. Their common course decisively contributes to expanding the cooperation of all progressive and peace-loving forces. It is also our common commitment to the legacy of Ernst Thaelmann, the great personality of the German Communist and workers movement, the unforgettable revolutionary, internationalist, and fighter agaisnt fascism, whose 100th birthday we noted a few days ago.

The 17th CPCZ Congress, held in March, dealt with the issues of the fight for peace and social progress, as well as the issues of the further development of our fatherland. It became a manifestation of our party's ideological and political unity, its cohesion, its unwavering loyalty ot Marxism-Leninism, and its devotion to the people, to socialism and peace. It was characterized by a deeply internationalist spirit, by support for the antiwar, anti-imperialist struggle of all revolutionalry and peace forces of the present epoch. The congress indentified itself with the Soviet Union's far-reaching peace program, proclaimed at the 27th CPSU Congress and aimed at the total liquidation of nuclear arms and all arms of mass destruction, at building a reliable security system and a world of a lasting peace and cooperation among the peoples. The congress reaffirmed that the consolidation of friendship and the deepening of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, are the cornerstone of our foreign policy. Today we are mainly concerned with utilizing the advantages of socialism more comprehensively both in individual countries, and within the framework of the entire community of socialist states. This requires a search for new and more effective forms of cooperation in all spheres --the political, economic, scientific-technical, and idological. The 17th CPCZ Congress worked out a strategic line for accelerating economic and social development, based primarily on the intensive implementation of Progress in research and development. It set the goal of achieving, in the next 15 years, the growth of the national income by more than two thirds, and the growth of the social labor productivity by almost tow thirds. It will thus be possible to create the necessary resources for increasing the populations personal consumption by at least 50 percent. We envisage a further increase of social consumption, a more resolute solution of ecological problems, a greater expansion of the working people's participation in the administration of state and public affairs, and the all-round deepening of socialist democracy. This will ensure a richer life of our citizens in the material and spiritual sense, the improvement of their living and working conditions, and a further improvement of Czechoslovakia's living standards.

Our party approaches the fulfillment of this program with full faith in its own strength, in the strength of the workers class and of all people. Throughout its entire 65-year history, it has headed the working people's fight for freedom and socialism. It has always seen the purpose of all its activity, and sees it now too, in serving the working people, in caring for their welfare, in striving to achieve progress and peace. The party's activity, its leading role, and the firm tie of the working people, ensured by Leninist methods and style of work, as well as by the party's loyalty to the revolutionary doctrine, are also inseparably connected with the further dynamic development of our socialist society, Jan Fojtik said.

In conclusion, he appraised the long-term cooperation between the DKPD amd CPCZ, based on the well-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism. He underscored the revolutionary enthusiasm and energy of the FRG Communists, with whom the CPCZ is connected by long-term ties of fraternal cooperation based on the well-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism; and wished them many successes in the fight for democratic changes in the FRG's social life.

NEW IDENTITY CARDS ISSUED TO DIPLOMATS

DW161938 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1845 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The GDR began today to issue new identity cards to the Diplomats accredited to East Berlin, cards with which the roughly 2,000 staff members of missions are allowed to cross the sector border between East and West Berlin. The GDR thus withdraws a passport arrangement of last month which the Western allies' sharply protested .

KRENZ, NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ DISCUSS CONTADORA

D16214 east berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The firm resolve of their countries to do everything, together with all peace-loving forces, to counter the danger of a nuclear war, to end the arms race on earth and not to permit the militarization of space was underlined in Berlin today by SED Politburo member Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; and Vice President of the Republic of Nicaragua Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, during an exchange of views.

Both politicians emphasized that the new far-reaching disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, adopted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw, were renewed proof of the striving by the socialist countries to dismantle the danger to mankind posed by confrontation and arms drive policies by implementing constructive joint steps and to solve all disputes by negotiations in the interest of all peoples.

The interlocutors expressed their concern about the conflict in Central America. They condemned the U.S. policy of interference in the affairs of the region and called for an end to all forms of threat and the use of force against Nicaragua as well as for an immediate halt to all support for the counterrevolutionary gangs.

Both politicians were in agreement that all efforts have to be undertaken to continue the Contadora process of negotiation and to reach an agreement on peace and security in the region which is acceptable to all concerned.

Egon Krenz assured the high-ranked Nicaraguan guest that the GDR continues to stand with the Republic of Nicaragua in firm friendship and active solidarity and supported its struggle for the continuation of national and democratic reconstruction. He emphasized the principled position of the GDR regarding the peaceful solution of conflicts in Central America and welcomed the most recent constructive initiative by Nicaragua as well as the efforts by the Contadora states and the states in the Support Group which serve this aim.

FISCHER BEGINS TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART

LD162042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Cdr Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, began their official talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. They concentrated on an exchange of views on bilateral issues and problems of international development.

Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmad Ismat "Abd al-Majid expressed their satisfaction at the level of bilateral relations and affirmed their intention to expand cooperation between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egyptian for the benefit of both peoples.

Oskar Fischer and his guest Evaluated the international situation, which they characterized as tense and dangerous. The two politicians agreed that they should speak out in favor of all forces of reason and realism, working together with an awareness of their responsibility in order to banish the danger of a nuclear war and to attain progress toward disarmament. Reason and goodwill are also the basis for an approach in the solution of regional conflicts.

The talks are to be continued.

Horizont: NATO Should Reconsider MBFR Position

AU121407 East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue No 6 1986 p 9

[Heinz Koenig "Commentary From Vienna: Taking Up Signals Constructively"]

[Text] At the 11th SED Congress Mikhail Gorbachev expounded the proposal to considerably reduce conventional armaments and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. This initiative could also be a new incentitive for the Vienna negotiations that are oriented toward central Europe and the 39th round of which opened in mid-May. However, prerequistite for this is that the NATO states make their own contribution to ensuring that progress can finally be achieved at these talks, ewhich have been going on since 1973.

In the past the Western side has time and again invented pretexts for avoiding concrete disarmament steps in central Europe, for example, by pointing to the alleged superiority of the conventional armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. This also happened in connection with the most recent draft agreement submitted this February by the delegations of the GDR, the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the CSSR, which aims at a first result, which is perhaps modest in the military sense but is undoubtedly significant in the political sense.

The draft agreement envisages among other things the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. ground forces totaling 11,500 and 6,500 men, respectively, with their weapons and equipment, and a freeze on the personnel strength and armaments of the ground and air forces for 3 years. It contains a number of confidence-building measures in that region. The draft agreement was submitted by the socialist countries after the NATO states had in principle approved the idea of such a phase of reduction and nonincrease by the end of 1985 and after they had noted an entire series of approximations or even identity in the views of the two sides in this respect.

Why then was there this sudden turnabout of the Western negotiators?

Aside from the refusal to include armaments in the reduction process now, it is the demand for verification measures that is considered of primary importance. But the socialist countries' proposal provides for various verification measures. thus even now the two sides possess national technical means enabling them to establish in good time military activities of a scope that are potentially dangerous to security -- and this is the only point at issue. In addition, a continuous exchange of information and the announcement in advance of relevant military exercises, movements and of call ups of reservists (exceeding 20,000 men at a time), as well as transit points on the borders of the area in question, constantly attended by inspectors of the other side could be agreed upon and the required verifications could be carried out on the spot. A consultative commission comprising representatives of the participating sides would act in cases of dispute.

All this would apply equally to both sides because the socialist countries are not less interested than the NATO sates in verifying the adherance to concluded treaties. It is now up to the NATO states to reconsider unrealistic positions and to constructively take up the signals that they have received from the Warsaw Pact member states.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES GENERALS' MEETING

AU140738 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 29 April a joint discussion of the collegium of the Ministry of National Defense and the Secretariat of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army [NVA] dealt with the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the tasks resulting from them for the NVA, the GDR border troops, and civil defense. Leading generals, admirals, and officers participated in it.

In his address, Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, proceeded from the fact that the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress to continue the tested coruse of the unity of economic and social policy aimed at the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace have found universal agreement and initiated numerous initiatives among the working people of the Republic and also amaong the armed defenders of socialism.

This is reflected in the efforts of the commanders, party workers, and field officers as well as in the performance of the soldiers in socialist competitin and in fulfilling the "FDJ assignment -- 11th SED congress." With good results in political and combat training, in the ready alert system, in securing the borders, air space, and territorial waters, they honorably fulfill their class assignment. The peace mission of the NVA includes maintaining a high level of fighting strength and combat readiness of all components and service branches in order to guarantee the creative peaceful work of the people in further shaping the development socialist society together with their comrades in arms.

At the center of attention are those tasks that have to be mastered by the time of the people's elections on 8 June 1986 and in the course of the second half-year of the training to make the party congress yar the most successful to date.

Army Gen Kessler called it a major concern of political-ideological work to hve talks with everyone and to further develop the climate of trust, in which all can fully develop their capacities and can do their best to strengthen socialism. In addition, the comprehensive intensifiction, the qualitatively new connectin of science and military affairs must be given even more attention in the struggle for high combat readiness. This is a broad field of work for innovators and youth research collectives.

The speaker reaffirmed the words of SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, that the purposeful expansion of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a comprehensive contribution to universaly strengthen and increase the internatinal attractiveness of socialism. Completely in this spirit the GDR solders will untiringly deepend the comradeship-in-arms with the glorious Armed Forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies. This is the guarantee to ensure that the Army members and broder solders of the GDR will conscientiously master the tasks set by the 11th party congress together with their allies an thus will at any time meet their duties to the people in safeguarding peace and protecting the socialist achievements.

The Army members, border soldiers, and civilian employees fully support the peace initiative of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev submitted at the 11th party congress effectively complementing the comprehensive program for liberating the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

MAY ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FIGURES DETAILED

[AU131149] East Berlin NEUVES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, high and dynamic growth in the performance and efficiency of the economy was achieved also in the month of May as a result of the diligent and resourceful work of the GDR working people. According to preliminary statistical results, the national income rose 4.1 percent targets in socialist competition were fulfilled and overfulfelled.

In the sphere of the industrial ministries, the plan lead in net production increased to M 1.4 billion. Growth amounts to 8.6 percent over last year. tho lowering of costs per Mzoo of commodity production and of the costs of materials by 2.2 percent productivity increased by 8.6 percent. Industrial commodity production grew by 4.3 percent. The overfulfillment of the economic plan increased to M2.2 billion.

The following were introduced, ready for production, to fulfill the science and technology plan for 1986 by the end of May:

-- 28 new results in the application of micrelectronics;

-- 58 new solutions for CAD/CAM;

-- 23 new tasks for flexibly automated processing systems and the application of robot technology.

High growth rates continue in the production of dey technology goods. They amount to 10 percent in office and personal computers, 23.5 percent in robots, and 14.5 percent in semiconductor components and electronic modules.

The plan lead in the production of consumer goods was further consolidated. It amounts to Ml.1 billion. Retail trade turnover increased by 4.2 percent. Enterprises of the local supply economy carried out 5.5 percent more services and repairs for the population.

Between January and May 85,494 apartments were newly built or modernized. These are 5 165 apartments in excess of the plan. In the capital, Berlin, 12,147 apartments were completed. The dreis-controlled construction industry increased repairs services for residential buildings by 10.3 percent compared with last year. As a whole the construction industry increased net production by 7 percent and achieved a plan lead of m207 million. Labor productivity increased 7.6 percent. Costs were lowered by 2.2 percent.

In agriculture, the plan lead of sales to the state amounted to 35,400 metric tons in the case of fatstock, 242,500 metric tons in mild and 34 million in eggs by the end of May. The cultivation of potatoes, sugar beet, and corn was completed on 66 percent of the planned area by the beginning of June. In the food industry and in agricultural technology net production rose by 6.9 percent. The forestry industry provided 159,600 cubic meters of timber in excess of the plan.

The functions of transport within the economy were carried out with a 5-percent drop in unit transport costs.

In individual industries the following growth for every working day in net production and productivity, and the following reduction in prime costs for every M100 of goods production was attained by the end of May:

	net productivity percent	productivity percent	reduction in prime cost percent
Coal and energy	6.4	5.5	3
Ore-mining, metallurgy and potash	10.	10.2	2.1
Chemical industry	11.2	11.8	1.1
Electrical engineering and electronics	13.9	13.6	3.6
Heavy engineering and industrial construction	8.4	8.6	2.7
Machine tools and production of processing machinery	14	14.1	3.1
General and agricultural engineering and motor industry	10.5	10.6	2.5
Light industry	6.2	7.4	1.5
Glass and ceramics industry	6.5	6.8	2.4
Area-controlled industry and food industry	8.2	8.4	1.7
Geology	18.2	15.1	6.3

In bezirk-administered industry the following growth for every working day in net production and the production of finished products for the populace as well as the following reduction in prime costs for every M100 of goods production was attained:

	net output	finished products for the populace	reduction in prime costs
Capital of Berlin	14.2	5.5	1.5
Cottbus	11.2	5.7	2
Dresden	11.7	4.3	1.6
Erfurt	14.2	4.9	2.9
Frankfurt	12.3	9	2.1
Gera	11.4	2.7	2.3
Halle	11.2	3.1	2.1
Karl-Marx-Stadt	10.9	4.5	2.2
Leipzig	10.6	0.9	2.2
Magdeburg	14	3.5	2.7
Neubrandenburg	10.3	3.6	1.4
Potsdam	15.6	2.6	2.4
Rostock	10	8.6	1.2
Schwerin	12.8	4.7	2.9
Suhl	11.7	5.4	2.3

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT APPEAL

AU161212 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 June 86 p 3

[Editorial signed by Jozsef Szaszi: "Appeal"]

[Text] The appeal addressed to the European countries by the Warsaw Pact in March 1969 from Budapest in which they concretely proposed the convening of an all-European conference became a house hold word in the postwar history of our continent. Since then waves of detente and chill have alternated in European and world politics, but Budapest is now again making an appeal: The appeal made by the session of the Political Consultatve Committee of the Warsaw Pact held in Budapest this week to the NATO member-countries and all the countries in Europe contains a concrete and realistic program aimed at reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

The 17 years separating the two appeals have been rich in events and experience. The first appeal was formulated on the eve of the seventies, considered to be the decade of detente, and it became a sort of overture of this detente. The appeal provided important negotiating subjects for the bilateral and multilateral diplomatic contaccts and encouraged the creation of a network of intricate relations. This system of relations tended in favor of a return to detente even during the period of the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties when Soviet-U.S. relations became strained and new sources of crisis appeared in world politics with markedly unfavorable effects on interstate relations in Europe.

If there were lessons of world political importance to be drawn from the European development of the last 17 years, then we must obviously list among these lessons the recognition of the fact that there can be no lasting political detente without parallel military detente. The unrestrained proliferation of the means of military confrontation on our continent -- something that we had to witness with sorrow even in the "heyday" of detente -- inevitably affects European policy in the form of an increasein the elements of political confrontation.

Another equally important lesson of this period is the fact that the European continent cannot build its own lasting peace as an isolated island separated from the rest of the world. Our earth is too small for that, and besides, the participation of the United States and Canada, as well as of the Soviet Union which spans the Asian Continent in the all-European processes, provides a tricontinental dimension to European affairs from the outset. Although the starting point of two world wars, Europe could come up with initiatives and could provide guidelines to world affairs. It is a particular mission of our old continent to consciously play this role for the benefit of a new era of detente.

Taking into consideration these important lessons of the last 17 years, the Warsaw Pact, accepting responsibility for peace in Europe and the world, concludes that "halting the arms race, switching to genuine disarmament, carrying out firm actions aimed at avoiding the threat of war, and taking concrete measures in this respect are today more necessary than ever." The new Budapest appeal contains a program of troop reductions affecting more than half a million soliders on both sides by the end of the century, a reduction of conventional arms, including a 25-percent reduction of strategic offensive air forces, and a reduction in operational-strategic nuclear arms with a range shorter than 1,000 km.

These proposals are aimed at reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe, and the second phase of the Stockholm conference in the MBFR talks in Vienna -- which could be expanded according to the appeal -- could serve as forums for concrete debate on these proposals. A new, all-European forum with the participation of the European countries, the United States, and Canada could also deal with these proposals. This proposal for a ne forum creates a striking similarity between the Budapest appeal made in 1969 and the one signed in Budapest this week.

As to what will be the fate of the new initiative emanating from our capital, it is still difficult to perdict. The NATO secretary general's spokesman has promised a "careful analysis" but, in addition to welcoming praise among the reactions coming from the NATO countries, we also find disdainful reluctance. The future of the new proposals made by the Warsaw Pact will no doubt be determined by the results of the "careful analysis" of these proposals within the NATO circles.

At the latest session of the supreme forum of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest, it was often mentioned that nowadays the situation in world politics is critical. This conclusion stems from the lack of implementation of the expectations connected with the Geneva summit; the U.S. Administration's actions threatening the futue of the SALT treaties and of the entire SALT process; the rude assertion of the so-called "neoglobalism," with the intention to apply military force as a decisive political factor in areas remote from Washington; the renewal of the sharp rhetoric against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries; lack of progress at the arms limitation talks and silence about or rejection of the new Soviet disarmament initiatives; the decline in the hopes for a summit meeting this year, and so on.

All these, of course, are harming the international milieu of the initiatives which the press agencies have been reporting from Budapest this week. And here we mean not only the proposals contained in the appeal but also the new and the previously outlined and renewed initiatives included in the communique of the Political Consultative Committee (on halting nuclear arms tests; on mutually eliminating the Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe; on reaching concrete agreements at the talks on nuclear and space weapons; on eliminating chemical weapons; on considerably reducing armed forces and conventional arms on a global and regional level; and so on.)

The not exactly favorable developments of recent years and of the months following the Geneva summit are causing concern, and this concern is also reflected in the documents of the latest session held in Budapest this week. A ray of hope, however, is piercing the fog of concern.

The fact that the Warsaw Pact has today become a fundamentally important factor in world politics is a good reason for hope; everyone must take into account its strength, the unity of the socialist countries, and the strength of this unity and collaboration. It is also hopeful that the many achievements of detente have nevertheless overcome and are still overcoming the winds of the cold war, inter alia, in the form of strengthening relations, consultations, and confidence between the two parts of the European Continent. And this inevitably leads to the hope that the believers in understanding and cooperation and in the joint analysis of the rational proposals made in the latest Budapest appeal will increase both in numbers and in political weight in the other camp, too.

REAGAN INFLUENCED BY WASHINGTON 'HAWKS'

LD151842 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Commentary by Endre Aczel]

[Text] First of all news connected with summit diplomacy, according to which U.S. President Reagan has proposed to Moscow a Soviet-American foreign ministerial meeting in order to prepare for the summit meeting scheduled to take place this year. The letter, in which Reagan made his proposal, was allegedly conciliatory. The following should be added to this: The Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting could have already taken place if the United States had not bombed Libya. Since it did bomb it, however, the Soviet Union called off this meeting. Since then Libya has come off the agenda; on the other hand, in a negative sense, SALT II has come to the forefront, which Reagan's spokesman has described as defunct.

Now, in order that the Soviet Union might give substantive consideration to Reagan's initiatives, whether or not connected with the foreign ministers' meeting, it would like to know if SALT is really dead in the eyes of the U.S. If so, the USSR might judge that in the field of strategic armament reduction the Reagan administration is deliberately stepping back. And on such a basis a summit meeting can hardly fulfill its mission, which is of progress.

The situation at the moment is a little enigmatic -- at least Moscow finds it so. It has been given a reason for this by the old man Armand Hammer, president of Occidental Petroleum, who, as MTI reported from London, had a meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher and Soviet Ambassador Zamyatin over the weekend. He told them that President Reagan has temporarily come under the influence of the Weinberger-type anti-SALT group; in reality, his views are not identical with their theirs. With this, therefore, he was advertising Reagan's good nature in a confidential circle. Today's PRAVDA, on the other hand, gave credit to the power take-over of the Washington hawks, and was of the view that a frontal attack is unfolding with regard to every kind of arms limitation discussion and agreement.

PRICES OF CERTAIN FOODS, BEVERAGES RISE 9 JUNE

AU101231 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The canned food industry enterprises, the oil-manufacturing factories, the Gabonatrost enterprise, the Budapest distilling industry enterprise, the municipal baking industry enterprise, and the marketing enterprises have informed the population that, due to the increase in production expenses, the consumer price of certain products will increase as of 9 June.

The consumer price of mass-produced noodles will increase by an average of 10 percent -- including an 8 percent increase in the price of cheap white noodles and those made with two eggs.

As a result of last year's increase in the production price of sugar, the price of various syrups will increase by an average of 5 percent.

Some Maggi and Szeged dehydrated soups and cubes, as well as food flavoring products manufactured by the canned food industry, will be more expensive by an average of 9 percent.

As a result of an increase in the price of basic materials, the consumer price of baking yeast will increase by an average of 9.5 percent, and that of vinegar by 13.8 percent. The price of 50 grams of prepacked baking yeast will increase from 1.20 forints to 1.30 forints, and that of 1 liter bottle of 20 degree vinegar will increase from 11.20 forints to 12.70 forints.

HOUSING, TRANSPORT, POSTAL BUDGETS DISCUSSED

LD162332 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Sandor Csillag report]

[Summary] At its session today, the National Assembly's Construction and Transport Committee discussed a report on the implementation of last year's budgets of the construction and construction materials industry, transport, the post office, and telecommunications.

For the most part, the deputies discussed the damage done to the economy by the small number of homes to be built, owing to the cold weather, by the small number of people to travel full price, owing to the greater cost of transport, and by the ban on the installation of new telephones in many places, owing to the number of overburdened telephone exchanges.

In the construction industry, the cold winter of 1985 caused production losses of roughly 4 and 1/2 billion forints, from which the industry was unable to recover. Last year, 43 percent of the year's total number of homes were handed over in the fourth quarter, in Budapest, with numerous qualitative objections. Private home building slowed down; because of this, a supply surplus of certain building materials developed on the market.

In transport, the new establishments inaugurated during the year such as new streteches of the M-1 and the M-5 highways, the electrification of railway lines, and the No. 2 traffic building at Ferihegy Airport in Budapest caused perceptible improvement in travel conditions. However, the general condition of the roads is greatly deteriorating.

As for the post office: As a consequence of the price change in postal services, the number of posted and registered parcels decreased, but the number of parcels sent express increased. Furthermore, less money was sent by post, and Hungarians sent fewer telegrams last year then previously. Illes Toth, director of the post office, also said that the Hungarian Post Office had produced 80 billion forints in 1985; its expenditures were 58 billion forints, and it had profits of 22 billion forints. Sixteen billion of the 22 billion forint-profit were payed into the budget, as various taxes; out of the remaining 6 billion forints' profit, 4 billion went into a development fund, and 2 billion served workers' interest.

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT BEGINS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD160936 Budapest MTI in English 0845 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived in Hungary Monday for an official, friendly visit on invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. He is accompanied by his wife, Janet Banana.

Among the personalities in the president's delegation are Sydney Sekeramyai, minister of health, (Richard Hove), minister of mines, (Morton Malianga), deputy minister of finance, economic planning and development and (Moses Jackson Mvenge), ambassador of Zimbabwe accredited to Hungary, who joined the delegation in Budapest.

Greeted by Losonczi, Others

LD161219 Budapest MTI in English 0940 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- President Banana of Zimbabwe was received by a military guard of honour before parliament in Budapest.

President Banana, who arrived together with Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, and the personalities accompanying him were greeted by Janos Peter, speaker of parliament, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs and many other leading figures in Hungarian Government and social life.

Present at the ceremonious reception were many heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Budapest.

Holds Talks

LD161628 Budapest MTI in English 1410 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- In the afternoon the program of the president of Zimbabwe continued, with his paying his respects to and laying a wreath on the memorial to Hungarian heroes.

Then, in parliament, Pal Losonczi and Canaan Sodino Banana held private talks, followed by Hungarian-Zimbabwe plenary negotiations in delegations headed by the two presidents. The Hungarian group in the talks was made up of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry; Laszlo Medve, minister of health; Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Zoltan Gombocz, deputy minister of foreign trade and Jozsef Varkonyi, Hungary's ambassador to Zimbabwe.

The members of the Zimbabwe delegation were Sydney Sekeramayi, minister of health, Richard Hove minister of mines, Morton Malianga deputy minister of finance, economic planning and development, and Moses Jackson Mvenge, Zimbabwe's ambassador to Hungary.

Received by Kadar

LD161759 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana. In the cordial discussion, they informed each other about their countries' predecements and exchanged views about international issues, including the situation which has developed in the southern Africa. They affirmed their readiness for the further expansion of bilateral relations and agreed that the present visit of the head of state of Zimbabwe was a valuable contribution to this.

The president of Zimbabwe, who arrived in our country today, earlier discussed with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, the development of interstate relations and established that since their last meeting, progress has occurred in cooperation. The visits of ministers and other officials has been useful. They agreed that well-developing political relations create a favorable opportunity for the expansion of multilateral cooperation; both our country and Zimbabwe have a special interest in the development of economic-trade relations.

Particular attention was devoted to the situation on the European and African Continents, and they expressed their anxiety over the most recent developments in the southern part of Africa. Pal Losonczi and Canaan Sodindo Banana both emphasized the need for effective international action against the South African Government's apartheid policy, its increasing internal terror, and its aggressive acts against the surrounding independent African countries.

Dinner Toasts

LD162347 Budapest MTI in English 2014 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Monday evening in Budapest, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife hosted a gala dinner in honour of Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and his wife. Present were several members of the Hungarian Presidential Council and the government, and several leading personalities of Hungarian political and economic life.

Toasts were given by Pal Losonczi and Canaan Sodindo Banana.

Pal Losonczi stressed in his toast that his visit to Zimbabwe last year, and the current meeting, form parts of the friendship of the two peoples and the fruitful cooperation of the two countries. He highly appreciated the results which the young African state has attained in the difficult world economic situation and amidst the tense conditions of the South African region, in developing economy, improving the living conditions of the people and in establishing national consensus.

"We highly appreciate your consistent stand against imperialism and the apartheid policy, and for the just settlement of the problems of the South African region, your support to the national liberation movements, to the front-line countries, and your commitment to safeguarding international peace, promoting the cause of disarmament. The extensive appreciation towards your country is also apparent in the fact that the next meeting of presidents and prime ministers of the non-aligned countries will be held this August in the Republic of Zimbabwe."

Pal Losonczi assured the forces fighting against apartheid, including the African National Congress, of the solidarity of the Hungarian Government and people. He stressed: "We stand on the side of the African peoples, the African unity organization, in the self-sacrificing fight for eliminating the burdens of the past, for strengthening political sovereignty, and assuring economic independence.

"Besides our excellent political relations, we sincerely wish to attain progress in reciprocally advantageous economic and trade cooperation, the possibilities of which we have not exploited. The Hungarian Governmental and economic organs are consistently working in this interest. We are certain that the soonest possible founding of the inter-governmental joint commission will have encouraging effects on our economic relations", said Pal Losonczi.

In his toast Canaan Sodindo Banana voiced his belief that in the course of negotiations the sides will explore new possibilities for expanding bilateral relations, for cooperation in various fields. He pointed out that the mutual relations, which the leaders of the two countries strengthened with their visits, began in the period when the Hungarian people provided material, moral and diplomatic support to Zimbabwe in its liberating fight.

He voiced his hope that Hungary will participate in realizing several programmes in the first five-year development plan of Zimbabwe. In connection with his country's internal political situation he stated that the policy aimed at national consensus has resulted in genuine peace and national commitment.

"As is known, the racist regime of Pretoria commits direct open aggression against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Lesotho. However, the peace-and justice-loving people of our region have firmly decided, in spite of all blackmail and threats, that they will not only defend their freedom won from colonialism through struggles, but will attest full solidarity and will provide assistance to the South African masses, and to the people Namibia."

In the following he stressed that Hungary and Zimbabwe evaluate the developments that take place in several regions of the world in the same way, and show mutual concern for the cause of international peace and security.

Zimbabwe, as a non-aligned country, supports every effort aimed at strengthening international peace. "We sincerely hope that the results of the summit meeting of the non-aligned countries, to be held in Harare this autumn, will take us closer to strengthening world peace", said the president of Zimbabwe in conclusion.

JANOS BERECZ DISCUSSES ARTISTIC FREEDOM

LD132255 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Those in charge of cultural policy are aware that our social and economic aims cannot be realized without raising the educational-cultural level of the people. This statement was made at the opening of an exhbition today.

An international figurine and medal exhibition opened today in Nyiregyhaza. This exhibition is a summary of the work completed during the past 10 years. It was opened by Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee. He said, among other things, the following:

[Begin Berecz recording] Hungarian artists live in a society engaged in the building of socialism. The overwhelming majority of artists identify themselves with this socialist reality and strive to depict it faithfully, participating in the struggle for making improvements, even though there are not only materialists among them but also those who hold other world views. Our policy toward the arts is characterized by openness. Our goal is to realize creative freedom to the fullest possible extent and to (?utilize) it together.

It follows from our principles that the cultural administration does not interfere with the internal processes of creative work. It respects the relative autonomy of the arts. It is aware that debates concerning styles or taste cannot and must not be decided by political means, by resorting to authority. We are working to ensure that the artistic works being created should be multifaceted, that many values should be reflected in them. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY PIONEER, 30 OTHERS ARRESTED

AU161340 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 (AFP) -- Anna Walentynowicz, a pioneer militant of the banned Solidarity movement, has been arrested with about 30 other solidarity supporters in the southern village of Juszczyn, informed sources said here Monday. The sources said that Mrs Walentynowicz, aged 57, and the others wre in jail in Makow, south of Kracow, and were to be tried tomorrow. The charges have not been announced.

The group had gone to Juszczyn to celebrate the anniversary of the ordination of the local paris priest, Father Adiolf Chi Ojnecki, a Solidarity synpathiser who once sponsored an oppositionist document addressed to President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachav.

Mrs Walentycowicz was an active militant at the Lenin shipyards in Dgnask during the August 1980 worker agitation that led to the formation of the Solidarity independent trade union movement, later banned by the authorities when a state of emergency was declared in December 1981.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BUJAK INVESTIGATION

LD162003 Warsaw PAP English 1846 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 -- Poland's Bureau of Investigation, acting under the supervision of the main Military Prosecutor's Office, has been conducting an intensive investigation in connection with the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak and his associates, a spokesman for the Polish interior minister reported today.

Hearings of Bujak have been going for a few days, and sequestered materials and documents are being scrutinized. According to preliminary estimates, the people under custody had been using equipment, information coding, and a communications system applied in classical espionage activity. By way of example, computer-coded information was found.

Meanwhile, according to the same report, cells printing and circulating illegal publications and leaflets were liquidated in Warsaw. The spokesman said two people who he named as Marta Ch. and Wladyslaw H., executive members of the so-called regional executive commission of Mazowsze chapter, were detained, among other people. Printing equipment and a considerable number of illegal periodicals, including "MAZOWSZE" weekly, printing moulds, transparencies, printing paper, and other materials alongside financial records and organization documents were sequestered, the spokesman said.

Testimony on Confiscated Money

LD162207 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 -- By the permission of Poland's military prosecutor's office, the main TV news tonight broadcast a part of Zbigniew Bujak's hearings during which he was questioned about the source of the U.S. dollars confiscated on his arrest. Zbigniew Bujak said that the 2,000 U.S. dollars found on him were royalties earned by granting interviews to representatives of Western mass media. Usually, interviews are not paid, but the ones he granted were of special kind, he said.

The Polish TV also presented the equipment, documents and materials sequestered upon his detention. According to preliminary analysis, the equipment, information records and communications system at his disposal were of the kind usually applied in classic intelligence operations.

Urban Statement

LD171320 Warsaw PAP in English 1230 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17: Polish Government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban told foreign journalists at a press conference today that an official from one Polish ministry, Zbigniew Wroniak, had been detained on charges of obstructing the investigation against Zbigniew Bujak. "I cannot, however, confirm the fact of Wroniak's cooperation with the underground," the spokesman said.

Asked about a possibility of a political amnesty in Poland, Urban said such a decision could not be ruled out in the long run when domestic conditions are conducive to such a move. "As to a possible timing, I have nothing to say at this moment," the government spokesman told the conference.

Referring to latest attempts at disrupting public order in a locality outside Krakow, southern Poland, urban said Anna Walentynowicz, who was taking part in them, had been detained for refusing to produce her identity card. She was released after questioning, he added.

Minister Urban also stated that the case of Piotr Niemczyk and Jacek Czaputowicz, members of the illegal organization "Pokoj i Wolnosc" (Pease and Freedom) was transmitted from the regional prosecutor's office in Warsaw to the chief military prosecutor's office due to the fact that the two were found to have links with foreign services acting against Poland's interests.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD161048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, Minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, arrived in Poland today on an official visit.

Begins Talks With Orzechowski

LD161648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Talks between the Polish and Mongolian foreign ministers began in Warsaw today. The Mongolian foreign minister arrived in our counry today on an official visit. Directly after arrival, the Mongolian quest laid wreaths on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers.

Received by Messner

LD161653 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16: Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren here today. The Mongolian diplomacy chief has come on an official vist to this country.

ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD132112 Warsaw PAP in English 1943 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- The Warsaw evening daily express WIECZORNY carries today an extensive interview with Polish foreign minister Marian Orzechowski on the current international situation. Excerpts:

"The international situation is characterized by an accumulation of many tensions," the minister said. "We know well where to look for their sources -- in the aggressive policy of the U.S., in its strive to change the present balance of forces, to impose 'Pax Americana' upon the world, to hinder creative transformations underway in the community of socialist states. Our greatest concern stems from the prospect of transfering the arms race into outer space. Facing those dangers, we feel awe, but, fortunately enough, we are not left defenceless."

"The real way to free the humanity of the treat of nuclear disaster is defined by Soviet initiatives and the policy of the socialist states community. These express the most vital interests not only of our nations, but exactly of the entire humanity."

"It is obvious that Poland is vitally interested in strengthening trends of detente as it repeatedly expressed this stance."

Speaking about Poland's foreign relations, Miniter Orzechowski said: "In the divided world, ties with the socialist community provide the opportunity to live in peace, and are a foundation of our national security."

"Our political, economic, cultural and scientific contracts with ccapitalist states have served for years not only bilateral interests but paved the way for the policy of detente as well. They got limited not by fault of ours."

"The strive to set up optimal assumptions fr international security and equal cooperation of all European countries was and remains to be a significant goal of our foreign policy."

"Increasingly more political forces and governemnts in the West depart from their hitherto policy towards Poland. This came as a result of the process of internal stabilization in Poland, strengthening our position and role in the socialist community."

"Our return to full normalization also entails a return to honest approach towards documents concerning Europe -- from Yalta and Potsdam to the most significant acts of the CSCE process, towards what established and reinforced the current political-territorial shape of our continent."

"Another firm direction of Poland's foreign policy is that of our relations with the Third Wold where we have been observing an animation of political, economic, cultural and scientific contacts in recent years."

IAEA DELEGATE ON RESULTS OF 10-13 JUNE SESSION

LD151537 Warsaw PAP in English 1443 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, June 15: Chairman of the Polish delegation, the chairman of the Polish Atomics Agency, Mieczylsaw Sowinski told PAP about the course and outcome o the routine session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency IAEA, held June 10-13 at the agency's Vienna headquarters.

Sowinski, who also holds the post of the board's vice-chairman said that the session was mainly occupied with the reactor breakdown which occured at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Sowinski noted that a "general tendency to work out international standards ensuring full use of the information and experience acquired in the course of this breakdown was clearly perceptible throughout the conference."

According to Sowinski, the board recongnized the necessity to promptly prepare two draft international conventions: One concerning the establishment of a system of early information and warning of other states in case of a breakdown, and th other on providing assistance to a state where the breakdown occured.

The two draft conventions are already being worked out by the IAEA secretariat, and will be distributed next week among the IAEA-member states, Sowinski added.

At a conference scheduled for the end of August in Vienna, Soviet experts will present some 250 IAEA representatives a "report" from Chernobyl. A high-level international conference will be held by the end of September, just prior to the IAEA general conference annual meeting. All these undertakings best prove the fact that all the countries approach the matter seriously and are genuine in their desire to solve problems resulting form the Chernobyl breakdown, he stressed.

"Poland will actively participate in both the preparation of draft conventions and the agency's future activities," declared Sowinski. "It is very important for us to take maximum advantage of this experience in the implementation of our own nuclear programme. Most probably, it will come to the elaboration of a coordinated cooperation programme encompassing various international organizations, and aimed at improving security and finding effective countermeasures to the results of a possible nuclear breakdown."

Speaking on current radioactivity levels in Poland, Sowinski said that since mid-May they are nearly back to normal, but every once in a while increased-radioactivity spots are still being reported.

"For this reason we are closely monitoring the situation," he said. "The iodine-131 levels do not exceed their initial values by more than 1.5 percent. There are some other isotopes still present, though, but their concentrations are very low. But as far as food is concerned, these minute contaminations do not actually pose any threat, they are even below the very strict standards imposed by the EEC states."

GWIAZDA TO HEAD FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BODY

LD122039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries has been formed. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner took part in the inaugural meeting. The committee, whose work is directed by Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, is formed of deputy premiers, the heads of economic ministries and also by the ministers of finance and foreign affairs.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr. Premier, how would you specify the basic aims and tasks of the committee?

[Messner] Putting the matter in the most general terms, the committee will coordinate the implementation of the decisions of the Council of Ministers and the Government Presidium relating to the sphere of economic cooperation, in the broadest sense. Over and above this, the committee will form the requirements for the export-oriented transformation of our economy; it will support activities, including all those aimed at the creation of additional export abilities in the economy, as this is the most important issue today. [end recording]

At today's session, the members of the committee considered the draft Council of Ministers' decree on the creation of an export development bank.

JARUZELSKI GREETS GDR-POLISH YOUTH MEETING

AU271949 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 May 86 p 5

[Message by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Cottbus Meeting of GDR and Polish Youth]

[Text] Dear friends, on behalf of the PPR party and state authorities I wish to extend to you our most cordial greetings. Your meeting of youth and friendship is taking place in the vicinity of the Polish-GDR border, which links us instead of dividing us. Last year's meeting was also held near the border -- in Szczecin.

Thanks to the sacrifices of the Soviet and Polish soldiers and the German antifascists and thanks to socialism, which has changed history, the PPR and the GDR have created a border of lasting peace and fraternal cooperation along the Oder and Nysa rivers. It is with special emotion that we recall the days of 41 years ago and pay homage to the heroes who gave their lives so that succeeding generations might live in peace. Our neighboring peoples and countries, which are allied with the USSR and all the socialist countries, continue to develop and to tighten their political, social, cultural, and economic links. We are jointly approaching the 21st century, which we will enter across the bridge created by the program that the PZPR will adopt at its 10th congress and by the program that the 9th SED Congress already adopted

Efforts to build a favorable future are possible only under conditiions of peace. It is our wish that the tragic war experience of your elders never becomes the share of the young generations. Our peace is in danger. American imperialism continues to promote the mad programs of "star wars." We are shocked by the U.S. Government's brutal armed interventions and by reports of the innocent victims in Libya and Nicaragua. It is with great anxiety that we see the growth of the forces of revenge and militarism in the FRG -- forces that have been unequivically condemned by history. It is with satisfaction and hope that we welcome Soviet initiatives. By supporting them we stand united in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and international reaction, which continue to push the world to the brink of nuclear annihilation. Old and new experience shows that peace is not something that can last forever. We must protect it through daily efforts in military service, in schools, and in various jobs, including scientific and artistic jobs.

Dear friends, this summer even more Polish and GDR chidren will cross the Oder and Nysa Bridges to spend vacations in Poland and the GDR. These will be our fourth exchange vacations. It is good that you are able to hold this meeting, to compare impresions, to establish lasting friendships, and to find out that it is possible to go forward faster in unity. Constant efforts to strengthen the friendship between our generations and to promote internationalist ties are an extremely valuable experience, the significance of which reaches far out into the 21st century. I wish you interesting meetings, fruitful discussion, satisfaction with your work, many joyous impressions of joint vacations, and a fine sunny summer on both sides of the Oder and Nysa rivers. May the participants in the third meeting of friendship and the authorities of Cottbus enjoy many successes and unforgettable experiences.

CONGRESS DELEGATES EVALUATE DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD132215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting of more than 200 delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress who represent the Katowice Voivodship party organization was held in Katowice today. The meeting was devoted to discussion of the draft resolution of the 10th congress. It was conducted in five issue teams and included suggestions and conclusions that had been put forward earlier. The delegates approved the submitted draft resolution without questioning the fundamental assumptions. It was unanimously emphasized during the discussion that the most important task now is to achieve an improvement in the standard of living of work teams and their families while preserving and adhering to the principles of social justice. It was stated among other things that the 10th party congress should define investment priorities in areas important to the economy with particular emphasis put on the processing industry. An important issue is to intensify export and at the same time to exercise stricter control over import activities. One ought to eliminate effectively all signs of mismanagement, waste, and the phenomenon of unjustified increase of incomes in the private sector.

Premier Zbigniew Messner met the Katowice Voivodship delegates to the 10th party congress. Answering questions, he discussed, inter alia, issues relating to Poland's participation in the IMF and the urgent social problem that is the matter of pensions and annuities.

The meeting, which was chaired by Bogumil Ferensztajn, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, was attended also by Jerzy Romanik, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, and Depouty Premer Manfred Gorywoda.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES DEBT PROBLEMS

LD131734 Warsaw PAP in English 1513 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- Students' weekly ITD published a report on a statement made by Poland's minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz at a students' discussion centre in Warsaw and concerning Poland's debt and exports.

Following are excerpts of the report:

Volume of Debt: Poland's debt will affect her position and developmental capabilities for many years to come, and we shall have to deal with the problem of paying it back, till the end of the century. On January 1, 1986 the debt totalled 29.3 billion dollars and its structure was as follows:

Poland owed 16 Western countries the total of 16.7 billion dollars, USSR and CEMA banks -- 2.3 billion dollars, Arab countries -- 0.7 billion, other countries of the world (Latin America, Asia) -- 2.3 billion, unpaid interest -- 4 billion dollars, various financial and deposit operations, short term credits -- 3.3 billion dollars.

Poland owed the largest sums to:

FRG -- 3.7 billion dollars, U.S. - 2.7 billion, France -- 2.2 billion, Austria -- 2.2 billion, Britain -- 1.6 billion.

Over the first quarter of the year, the debt grew by some 2 billion dollars and at the end of March it totalled 31.2 billion. This was a nominal growth ensuring from the drop of the dollar rate in relations to other world currencies. Poland's balance of payment shows 5.8 billion transfer roubles debt in relations with CMEA countries.

Export and Creditors: These are a number of figures which in themselves, however, do not visualize the scale of debt (many Western countries have much higher debts). Comparison between various countries has its significance when debts are juxtaposed with export incomes. At Poland's annual incomes of 6.2 billion dollars, 31.2 billion debt is an enormous sum, and in respect to this proportion we are in the group of countries in the most difficult payment situation. The scale of problem is also illustrated by other calculations.

In terms of debt per capita, annual export incomes are low. They give us the last position in Europe.

Thus, the problem of debt is the problem of volume and value of export. To maintain our debt at the present level, Poland would have to allocate more than 3 billion dollars a year to service interests alone, which at our incomes is of course impossible.

Therefore, government conducts double-stream negotiations with creditors, with the Paris Club that is with creditors who gave us government guaranteed credits and with representatives of some 550 private or commercial banks from all over the world. The talks concern rescheduling of payments. But the rescheduling costs.

In talks with creditors, Poland presents a stance that in our conditions we cannot afford to repay debt at the expense of weakening the country's economic development or of further lowering population's standard of living. The only way out is to boost exports which requires an influx of new money from the West to modernize and to up-date Poland's economic potential, to create larger and more modern export production. Certainly, growth of Poland's export capabilities must be linked to corresponding changes in the structure of production and economy.

Western countries show deep restraint towards offers of granting us fresh credits but they also realize that without new money we shall not service old debts. The point is, however, to properly use the credits, that is to boost production and not consumption. Both sides are concerned about this. Our financial cooperation with Western countries gradually improves although full normalization is still a far long away.

"We must fully use all chances to develop export. If we do not increase export capabilities of Poland's economy, you will have to take into account that we shall not be able to handle the problem of our debt before you retire, and you are still young," said Nieckarz.

The only way out is to base the export dynamics on higher import of capital goods. This is the stance we present in the Paris Club. For the time being we assume that some 20 per cent of incomes from export of goods will be allocated for servicing the debt. Still the realization of the task will not be easy as there is a strong social pressure to increase outlays for social needs such as housing and the whole non-productive sphere.

Debt Servicing in Relation to Volume of Export: The point is to fix servicing at a level corresponding to exports. Poland has a detailed script in this respect even up to 1995 and if we implement it consistently, we stand a chance to win financial balance.

Private Dollar Accounts in Poland: Asked about the amount of dollars on private accounts with the PKO bank [general savings bank], Nieckarz said: "We are informed on the issue every month. In the first three months of the year, the quota rose by close to 100 million dollars. The joint value of currency deposits on population's bank accounts totals 1.5 billion dollars.

Pro-Export Bank: Such bank will be actually set up on the principle that it will receive for example 20 million dollars and several billion zlotys as a credit quota and will have to multiply the money.

"Let its employees go from an enterprise to an enterprise, offer them credits in currency and zlotys to be later serviced by export incomes," Nieckarz said.

MIODOWICZ ADDRESSES OPZZ PRESS CONFERENCE

AU021746 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 May 86 p 2

[Teresa Grabczynska report]

[Excerpts] On 23 May at the OPZZ headquarters, there was a press conference attended by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz and representatives of the trade union team responsible for matters connected with collective labor agreements.

The hosts presented to journalists arguments in favor of the rapid introduction of new collective labor agreements based on the trade unions own concept.

A. Miodowicz stressed in his introduction that the trade union movement may still function without collective labor agreements while the repeated accusations about the OPZZ-proposed model for collective labor agreements being a violation of the economic reform are being examined. But we are striving to introduce these agreements because they provide new institutional solutions to all issues raised by an employee to his superiors and vice versa. And we are not hiding the fact that the greatest number of conflicts and misunderstandings arises during this process.

Those who oppose the trade union proposals wrongly identify the current collective agreements with those that were concluded in the sixties and seventies. Those were merely an ostentatious collection of obligatory rules for the entire industrial branch. Today we are dealing solely with framework agreements which merely establish a minimum level of wages and benefits for workers in a given branch. What is new about these agreements, however, is that they are social accords concluded inside work places.

Why are we insisting on such solutions? Because they reflect the reality of the economy without breaking its legal rules, and because they stem from the structure of our movement. They transfer the entire burden, the entire "game" to the factories in which independent and self-governing trade unions -- which we in the trade federations and in the OPZZ are merely representing -- are the partners of the state administration.

A. Miodowicz explained that controversies occur most often when factory agreements are identified with the wages systems already existing in factories. We intend to abolish nothing in this sphere, but to "consummate" these wages systems by means of accords if that is the joint wish of the managements, unions, and self-management bodies.

Neither do we fear bargaining between branches. They must accept the fact that if they include factories that are economically weak, they would merely condemn these factories to bankruptcy if they demanded higher wages.

Here we are presenting our interests, but the government also has its own. We respect opinions mutually. It is the deputies of the Sejm who will give a final decision on these, concluded the OPZZ chairman.

POLITBURO'S RAKOWSKI VIEWS RISE OF SOLIDARITY

AU031415 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 31 May 86 p 6

[Interview given by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and vice marshal of Sejm, to correspondent Miklos Ritecz in Warsaw: "Warsaw Is Looking to the Future -- Dialogue With Mieczyslaw Rakowski" -- date not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] People in Poland reckon that the coming party congress could turn out to be a signal for the end of a very difficult period and people will rather start looking ahead to the future. However, both party members and non-party members wish to learn the lesson of the past and to make use of the experience gained in order to solve urgent social and economic tasks. This, among other things, was the subject of a conversation with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the Politburo and vice marshal of the Sejm, who received our correspondent in his Warsaw office for an interview.

Democratization Process

[Ritecz] Apart from your other important assignments, you are now also the head of the Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm. What was the reason for forming such a commission in Poland?

[Rakowski] Following the storms of our recent past, it was necessary to establish an organization where everyone could express their views on the most important issues. The main purpose of the council is to provide a forum for independent workers' groups and various factory committees where they can directly participate in political life and in decisionmaking. The council was formed as an experiment after the declaration of martial law and it incorporates some 250 members who represent all strata of prominent scientists, youth, and society. I would like to emphasize that this body's function is to submit opinions and give advice on various matters; it could have an influence on the Sejm when it deals with vital issues. The establishment of this Socioeconomic Council services to strengthen the process of democratization taking place within the system. At the moment we are at a point where we can ask: Do people really need this organization? I think it is useful. The point is simply that in socialism, where education is increasing, it is a natural requirement for the masses to take a direct part in shaping politics.

[Ritecz] What sort of changes in social development have you noticed which might have affected legislation in the period since 1972, that is, in the time you have been a member of parliament?

[Rakowski] We could write a whole book about analyzing this era. In any case, I would call the seventies a complete and particular period, the opening of which was marked by the optimistic economic plans. Actually, society had accepted the targets and participated as a partner realizing them. However, in the middle of the decade a certain decline appeared. The reasons for it should not be sought only within the country; one could also add the oil crisis, which caused significant changes in the world's economy.

A New Chapter

After a good start, one should have stopped the big investments and sudden developments of that time. The administration did not do this. In other words, it did not understand the effects of the world crisis. It was also false to think that the problems of capitalism would not affect socialism. It seems strange, but it was as if the leaders had forgotten about our close ties with the West at that time. These mistakes led to a deterioration in public mood, and we can talk about serious dissension as early as the mid-seventies.

This is why such groups as the KOR [Worker's Defense Committee] could start their oposition activities and penetrate various social groups and, from 1976, exert their influence even in factories. They are the ones who prepared the cadres of the subsequent solidarity. We can describe the strikes in the summer of 1980 as the final period of this process, the reasons for and the scale of which had again been not recognized by the upper circles. In addition, we can also talk about a crisis in management which people tried to solve by changes in personnel.

[Ritecz] This is the time when they signed the coastal agreements as well...

[Rakowski] Yes, and in August 1980 these agreements opened up a new chapter in Poland's modern history, which ended with the introduction of martial law. What happened in this eventual year has been widely discussed and I think people in Hungary know this period very well. The workers' protests were justified, but unfortunately, anarchist forces exploited the rightful anger and infiltrated Solidarity.

[Ritecz] Does this mean that at the beginning the new leadership treated the trade union as a partner?

[Rakowski] Of course. However, efforts to eliminate extremist activities did not bring the desired result. There was a sudden economic decline, which resulted in increasing attacks on the party. People wanted to get rid of the basic PZPR organizations in factories.

[Ritecz] As deputy premier, you lead the talks with Solidarity. What do you think was the reason that no common ground was found during the long dialogues?

[Rakowski] Above all, the reason was that the trade union representatives did not show the least indication for cooperation. This, of course, did not mean that the masses wanted the same. Unfortunately, Walesa's group was strongly influenced by some "advisers" who were known for their antisocialist views. Perhaps it seemed possible in the first half of 1981 to think about an agreement, but the leaders of Solidarity exploited the intuitive emotions of the masses and turned part of the general public against the authorities.

Historical Reasons

By the end of 1981 they openly attacked the system and the introduction of martial law was inevitable for both historical and national reasons. The critics of that time today acknowledge that in taking that step, the utmost consideration was given to the Polish people's interest.

[Ritecz] Did you participate directly in preparing martial law?

[Rakowski] No, because the details of martial law were prepared and executed by the People's Army and the Ministry of Interior. Of course, I was aware of the concept, and thought that the step was inevitable. I sensed this even in October when we had conducted the fruitless talks.

[Ritecz] To what extent were you able to make society accept the measures, since according to the reports at the time, many people opposed this step?

[Rakowski] I would not say that. A few months after the December events, we took an opinion poll and the result was that 63 percent of the population agreed with putting an end to anarchy. In my opinion, by then the Poles were tired of the situation. I am not talking about the demonstrations alone; the empty shops and everyday difficulties increased pessimism. Had the masses been against the martial law, the streets would have been covered with barricades. On the other hand, small-scale protests seemed insignificant, compared with our important measures.

[Ritecz] Were you not afraid that all this could happen?

[Rakowski] Of course we were. However, we were later criticized for waiting until December to introduce order and for not having done it earlier.

It became urgent to provide conditions for order, because in Radom Solidarity was calling for an open confrontation and Modzelewski declared that "this will be their final battle." As you see, the extremists had completely lost their sense of reality and it was time to wake them up.

High Expectations

[Ritecz] From then on things began to improve, if slowly and gradually...

[Rakowski] Indeed, 13 December 1981 opened up a new chapter in Polish history. Since then the economy has been picking up and the party is regaining its prestige. Of course, the PZPR has had to struggle constantly, because as you well known, it lost 1 million members in those critical times and this certainly caused some psychological crisis in its ranks. However, if we compare the party then with the party today, we see a great difference; naturally to the advantage of the present one.

[Ritecz] Is it possible that the high expectations prior to the congress at the end of June are based precisely on the renewal?

[Rakowski] It is because people are traditionally waiting for something new, and this present conference could mark the present level of stabilization within society. Besides, we have moved on from the very important 9th congress, the thoughts of which we must carry forward. It is a fact that we have arrived at a new phase in the development of Polish society, and from now on we will be paying attention to our future tasks.

GLEMP GIVES SERMON ON CHURCH'S DIFFICULTIES

AU270404 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 18 May 86 p 2

["Excerpts" from sermon delivered by Jozef Cardinal Glemp at the 11 May Krakow religious service marking St. Stanislaus Day]

[Text] Some 907 years ago, the Vistula flowed past the Wawel Castle exactly as it now still flows, but the country was oppressed by enormous tensions and by discontentment with the unrestraint of those in power. Stanislaus, bishop of Krakow, whose task was to guard divine laws and human rights, could not be indifferent to growing discontent and the violations of these laws and rights. That is why he continued to invoke these laws and rights, which every ruler should respect. However, King Boleslaw the Bold solved the growing conflict the only way he knew -- with the sword. But the sword would not always bring peace, especially when the people continued to be wronged. The king was the loser; he lost his kingdom. Those who defended human rights, which it is the church's mission to defend, won the day.

Some 900 years after the conflict, we wonder what progress the world has made in more effectively eliminating various wrongs and the causes for the present ills. It is true that progress has been made under the impact of two epoch-making inventions: Nuclear energy and dialogue.

When we think of the past, we notice that it can be linked to the present and we are curious to know about the foundations of the present dialogue. No doubt the dialogue is a difficult proposition for both sides. We could list endless examples of the nations within which dialogue and revenge exist side by side and within which dialogue is not a universal feature.

However, today I am not interested in listing complaints and wrongs. I want to ponder the effectiveness of dialogue, which came into vogue not so long ago, and on its obstacles. Have we produced any results? I think we have, all the more so since dialogue involves more than just ecclesiastical matters. It also involves the problems of people in our fatherland and abroad. It involves the dignity and freedom of man, as well as his right to practice religion in public, in his own parish and temple, to dispense neighborly love, to organize charitable help, to promote initiative in his community, to combat wrongs, and to foster honesty and not make gestures that are mere window-dressing and lip-service. These are rudimentary results.

The present dialogue is experiencing two basic difficulties -- changing of partners and efforts to snarl up the truth. I have no idea how long ideologies are able to survive, but I know that since they are created by human beings, they are fickle and undergo evolutions. On the other hand, possessing god's unchangeable principles ("My kingdom is not of this world"), the church continues to carry its own truth amid the changes in the world and to adapt its inner existence to the conditions of the times, while being a touchstone of opposition. Meanwhile, our partners continue to forecast our prompt demise. Real and sham followers of ideology continue to tell us that the discovery of the new laws governing the world -- scientific and objective laws -- augurs a new era of withering of faith. They say that if anyone should indulge in a private hobby [preceding word in English] of "believing," he will not be harassed. Mankind will ultimately comprehend that a human being is a function of highly organized protein and that, having freed itself from religion, the human being will submit itself to a single rule, which will ensure peace, blissful happiness, and culture that will satisfy even still higher functions of protein. The so-called follows of the new ideology assert that at one time Christianity converted mankind by force, that rulers were christened by foreigners by purely political procedures, and that after a time the heathens incited by heathen priests would rise, but were promptly smothered and Christianity was able to rule in peace. (Passage deleted in line with censorship law of 31 July 1981)

In addition, they continue to publish data to the effect that alcohol consumption usually increases in August, a month during which the church appeals for sobriety by revoking religious and national considerations. The conclusion is obvious: The church has no influence whatsoever on the nation's moral attitudes. When we ask the managers of liquor shops about sales in August, they say that sales go down by about one-third. Enterprises tell us that in August the number of work accidents caused by alcohol decreases considerably. This is reality, but official statistics show that alcohol consumption increases. Is this not snarling up the truth in order to make dialogue difficult? (prolonged applause)

LEFTIST CHRISTIAN STANCE ON CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE

AU091233 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7-8 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association main administration: "To Wait or To Cooperate?"]

[Excerpts] Some organs of the conservative Catholic press continue to grumble that there is supposedly no climate for a state-church dialogue and no progress in agreement and even to assert that conditions for a dialogue still have to be created. The truth is that the period before the Sejm elections and the present precongress campaign have demonstrated that the dialogue between the center of power and the people is not an empty slogan.

As proved by reality, there is a place in this dialogue for all who want to participate in it, regardless of their views and attitudes, provided the principles of our socialist state are respected. Those who would like to do away with the socialist state are necessarily bound to find themselves in a vacuum. Perhaps this is why they assume that there is no dialogue and no progress in national agreement.

It is impossible to come to terms with the view, which not only the conservative Catholics profess, that a true dialogue is one that would concern the restoration in our national and state life of the old concepts, couched anew, that brought our country to the brink of a national catastrophe not so long ago. It is enough to take a look around to see that, despite the resistance of the people harking back to the past, the dialogue continues to be productive at various level of life. Take the church-state dialogue, for example, about which Cardinal Glemp often says that it is continuing and is not unproductive.

Participation in the dialogue on our people's important matters is neither a privilege or a concession to anyone. This participation and efforts to improve our country's situation are a patriotic duty of anyone who opposes the principle that the worse the situation, the better it is. Some so-called true Catholic journalists hailing from conservative circles, who usurp for themselves the exclusive right to represent social Catholicism and Catholic opinion in our country, often assume the pious attitude of national oracles when discussing public matters, and judge and instruct all and sundry. They have much arrogance, but no modesty.

The position of leftist Christians on public affairs has been clear for a long time now. We are for active participation in the country's socialist development as allies of the workers party. Our alliance with the party and socialism has never been a seasonal or opportunistic feature. It is an expression of our ideological choice and of our solicitude for the cause that we think is of the best service for Poland's development and security.

To those who sham dialogue, usurp the right to represent true Catholicism, and lead the faithful into a blind alley, we say that the only way to ensure the development of Christianity in socialist Poland is to actively participate in the efforts to improve our socialist reality in line with the requirements of the time and with the people's aspirations.

What hopes can responsible Christianity entertain in connection with the orientation of negation, withdrawal, and of waiting for socialism to pass away? The only result of such hopes is that the position of Christianity in social, cultural, and educational life and the presence of Christian values in the socialist development of our reality will diminish and not gain in strength. Let us be aware of the fact that the stream that is activated by various trends of anticonstitutional opposition and by various forms of negation is the cause of enormous damage to the issues of Christianity and to the church in our country.

At time people are afraid that efforts allegedly are being made to destroy religion and the church. I do not think so. There are certainly figures who regard themselves as adversaries of God, rather than as politicians or state officials, but they do not represent state policy, which as we know, is wholeheartedly for agreement and cooperation with various factions of our society and for winning and not repulsing various allies. On the strength of their experience and as socialism progresses worldwide, the Communists in Poland and in other countries continue to an increasing extent to tackle socioeconomic and political problems that they must solve in common with the believers. And there will be more and more of these problems. I think that the issues of differences in outlooks continue to lose significance in view of the great challenges facing all of us in connection with the new century.

The socialist state and its institutions are the property of all the people, including the faithful and practicing believers. That is why, in the same way as the school, the state and its institutions should not be used as a means to an end and should not be areas of the struggle for world outlooks because such a struggle produces bad results for our entire national community and for the prospects of socialist development. At the same time, everything should be done to ensure that Christianity and its institutions are not carriers of obsolete ideas. That is why even more intensive efforts should be made to resist the activities of those Catholic and Christian centers that, believing in the past, want to gear pastoral activities and religion itself to the political activities that disintegrate and destabilize our social and economic life. These activities must be resisted because they have a negative impact on church-state relations and their prospects and on the increase of non-party people and believers in public life, an increase we all desire.

We will be unable to improve our people's moral health on the basis of the so-called double standard and of disrespect for our state and its institutions. If the state does not belong to us, then why not swindle it? Why work? Why make efforts for the sake of the state's prosperity? If the state does not belong to us, then everything is of equivocal significance, including respect for the laws instituted by the state. We are interested in speeding up our socioeconomic development, and this is why it is worth pondering what should and should not be done to ensure that the people's awareness and attitudes best serve this task.

BRIEFS

UN CENTER IN WARSAW -- Yakushi Akashi, deputy secretary general of the United Nations, said at the United Nations in New York on Friday 23 April that the agreement to set up a UN Information Center in Warsaw is an important stage in propagating knowledge about the United Nations in Poland. This agreement, valid as of Friday, was signed on behalf of Poland by Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta, Poland's permanent UN representative. During the signing, Akashi referred to his recent Polish visit, during which he had siad that our society is carefully monitoring the work of the United Nations and attaches great importance to it. He stressed that he had had the opportunity to convince himself of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's personal interest in the work of the United Nations. He said that setting up this center is bound to enhance the already fruitful cooperation between Poland and the United Nations. This cooperation, he added, may be an example to other countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 April 86 p 6 AU]

NEW MINING OFFICIAL -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Wladyslaw Naglik from the post of director of the High Office of Mining in connection with his retirement, and appointed in his place Jerzy Malara, previously undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Mining and Energy. The resultant vacancy in this ministry has been filled by Jan Szlachta on the recommendation of the mining minister. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 28 Apr 86 p 2 AU]

GDR MINISTER VISITS -- Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy, visited Poland on 26 April at the invitation of the Polish minister of mining and energy. An agreement was signed concerning the building of a section of high-tension line combining the PPR and GDR energy systems. The line will extend from Krajnik in the PPR to Vierraden in the GDR. Cooperation between both countries concerning mining and energy was also discussed, and it was regarded as developing successfully, to the advantage of both sides. Minister W. Mitzinger was awarded the Order of the Silver Star by General Czeslaw Piotrowski, Polish minister of mining and energy, for perpetu;ating friendship and cooperation between the PPR and GDR. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 86 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO BRASOV COUNTY

Visits Industrial Units

AU132032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1608 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1986 -- On June 13, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to Brasov County. The goal of the visit is to analyse the activity carried out by collectivities in industrial and farming units in the first semester of the year, and to set modalities whereby Brasov County may fulfill its important tasks for 1986, for the whole five-year period and for the future.

The first industrial unit to be seen round was the "Rulmentul" enterprise in Brasov, which manufactures roughly 1,200 standard dimensions and variants of ball bearings, including high-precision special bearings to be used in motor vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding, the production of machine tools and of equipment for various installations and outfit, for installations to equip nuclear plants included. The bearings made in Brasov are exported to more than 20 countries on all continents.

The visit continued at the new unit of the "Hidromecanica" enterprise which produces hydraulic gear, turbo-blowers and converters. Following the commissioning of the new unit, production went up four times or so.

In Brasov too, seen round was the tractor manufacturing enterprise, a modern Romanian machine-building unit, which has been strongly developed and updated to meet the requirements of the national economy, as well as the exigent demands of foreign markets. Along the years, Romanian tractors have been exported to more than 90 countries on all continents. The hosts outlined tractors manufacturers' current concerns for the diversification of production and the improvement of the technical and economic performance of tractors.

At the truck manufacturing enterprise, the analysis focused on the organization and modernization of production processes by applying technical progress. President Nicolae Ceausescu was shown tractors and transport and special motor vehicles of various powers and capacities, including the series of motor vehicles built by units under the central department, such as tip lorries of 6.5-to-55 tons, large-capacity buses, microbuses, pick-up trucks and vans. The truck manufacturing enterprise in Brasov currently produces a wide range of motor vehicles equipped with 135-to-360-h.p. diesel engines, boasting useful loads of six to 50 tons.

The same day, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the chemical combine at Fagaras, as well as a state farming enterprise.

Meets Officials

AU141456 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/1986 -- During the working visit to Brasov County, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met on June 13 in the afternoon with the members of the Bureau of the Brasov RCP County Committee.

During the meeting they continued the analysis made earlier that day in industrial and agricultural units the county, starting from the conclusions drawn, from the important objectives of socioeconomic development incumbent upon Brasov County in this five-year period, in tune with the county's big potential and possibilities.

The first secretary of the country party committee and other members of the bureau reported in a critical and self-critical spirit the way how the county party committee worked for the fulfillment of the plan provisions for 1986, of the current five-year plan tasks, of the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Referring extensively to the need for the integral fulfilment of the productive plan at an all-county level and in every individual unit, the RCP general secretary requested that resolute measures be taken for the integral in this connection that greater heed be paid to the improvement of the organization of productive activity and professional training of the working people, to the full use of the extant capacities, increasing the capitalization of the raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy, cutting down production consumption and expenditures, raising the products' quality and technical standard, increasing their competitiveness in the foreign markets.

Analyzing the activity industry and agriculture, in other domains, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for resolute action to be taken so that in the next months, by the end of the year at the latest, the shortcomings be removed, for the economic activity to be up to the level of current requirements and exigencies, of the tasks incumbent upon the Brasov County.

We really must -- stressed the RCP general secretary -- set order and discipline in all compartments, ensure a proper management of the whole activity, the fulfilment in the best of conditions of the programs established.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the county had every condition at hand, powerful enterprises, a large number of research units, well trained cadres, worker collectives with tradition and assessed that communists, all working people had the ability to get better results up to the extant potential.

Referring to the activity in Brasov agriculture, the RCP general secretary pointed out that, considering the county's conditions, the productions ought to be by far bigger than the reported ones.

In rounding off the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the fulfilment of the important tasks incumbent on Brasov County demanded the improvement of organizational and political-educative activities, of the work style and methods of the county party committee, of the party bodies and organizations, a powerful communist, revolutionary spirit, so that they may cover all domains, ensure the exemplary fulfillment of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the RCP.

Meets Party Veterans

AU141824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met in Brasov on Saturday with a group of party members since the underground period.

They showed their profound satisfaction at meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu considering it an opportunity to pay him homage on behalf of the party members since the underground period and thank him for his steady concern for the development of Brasov County and the whole country, for the happiness and prosperity of all the homeland's citizens.

The participations in the meeting expressed the feelings of profound love and high valuation the communists, the working people in Brasov just like the entire party and people nurture for the RCP and Romanian state leader. The speakers recalled the difficult years of RPC's underground activity for the attainment of the aspirations after social justice, liberty and independence, showing that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asserted his personality in his early youth, in the fight for the achievement of those ideals.

Reference was made in the context to the May-June Brasov trial of a group of communists -- a crucial moment in the RCP's fight to rally all the progressive and democratic forces of Romania in the struggle for the observance of working people's major rights, the safeguarding of the homeland's independence and freedom, against the fascist peril. In the attendance there were also participants in that memorable event in the RCP's fight, who praised Nicolae Ceausescu's activity inspired by revolutionary enthusiasm, sense of sacrifice and full devotion, his heroic attitude during the trial which he managed to turn into a brilliant antifascist action, becoming an accuser of the capitalist system, a fearless defender of the loftiest national interests. They stated that the Communist Party had been the sole genuinely patriotic party that fought for the people's ideals, for the attainment of its aspirations after liberty and happiness.

The participants in the meeting were highly appreciative of the role of Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu in the years of fight against fascism, in defence of the homeland's independence and territorial integrity, and later in the heroic years of building the new society, for the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania.

The attendance wished President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu good health and power of work as well as ever greater successes in the activity devoted to the homeland's advance and prosperity.

Expressing his joy to have met with party veterans, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the role of communists, their sense of sacrifice in the fight for the overthrow of the old system, for the revolutionary transformation of society, for the homeland's independence and sovereignty. I wish to thank you for the activity each one of you carried out within the party before and after August 23, 1944, and urge you to further contribute to the activity of the county party organization, to the implementation of the Thirteen RCP Congress resolutions and the progress of our socialist society, Nicolae Ceausescu said.

Speaks at Rally

AU141746 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0826 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a mass rally in Brasov municipality on the occasion of his working visit to Brasov County -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I would like to extend to you, all residents of Brasov municipality and Brasov County, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and government and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings together with best wishes. [cheers, chants]

We have come to Brasov on a working visit. We have visited some enterprises and a state agricultural enterprise. We noted with great satisfaction the good results attained in various sectors of activity and an important increase in industrial production for this year. Nevertheless, we must openly state that the county has not fulfilled the overall plan for this year. Had it fulfilled the plan, the increase in production would have been 10 percent and not 8 percent. But 8 percent is a good result, too. Nevertheless, a 10 percent increase is an even better result and it lies within the Brasov working people's capability to attain such results. [cheers, chants]

Brasov is among the counties with a strong and developed industry. We have improved a lot; we have strongly developed our production capacities. Now, in accordance with the 13th RCP Congress decisions on the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other sectors of activity, we must see to it that Brasov's industry moves on to intensive development and the rising of the quality and technological level of products and achieves an increase in efficiency and work productivity. Thus, the means available to Brasov's industry and to the wonderful collective of hundreds of thousands of working people in Brasov working in industry will enable them to utilize everything we possess and will increase Brasov County's contribution to the general development of the country. [cheers, chants]

For the results attained in the first part of this year, I would like to extend to all working people in Brasov -- in industry, agriculture, and the other sectors -- warmest congratulations and wishes for appropriate fulfillment of this year's plan, thus making a solid foundation for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Throughout the country, in the first 5 months of this year we registered an important increase in industrial production, somewhat higher than in Brasov. This means that we have started this year and the 5-year plan period well. We have all the conditions to fulfill the plan for 1986 with good results and to move on, with the first year of the plan and with all our forces, to the implementation of the measures for improving the entire activity of a better organization, with a view to more markedly increasing production in all the fields of activity. We have everything necessary to achieve this. That is why I would like to extend from Brasov, from this great mass rally, to all the working people throughout the country warmest congratulations for the results attained in the first 5 months of this year and to urge them to do everything possible to fulfill this year's plan under the most appropriate conditions and to proceed, with all their forces, to the implementation of the objectives of the new scientific-technical revolution, and of the requirements for a new quality in order to raise our homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

The Eighth 5-Year Plan period, which we have begun this year, is particularly important for the implementation of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism. During this 5-year plan period we must attain our country's passage from the stage of a developing socialist country to the stage of a socialist country of average development. We must raise the general development level of our homeland and lay the foundations for implementing, by the year 2000, the party program and assert more strongly the communist principles of work and life in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of the objectives formulated by the 13th RCP Congress and of the party program, the passage to intensive development, and the achievement of a new quality of work and life requires the greater assertion of science, education, and culture and the intensification of the activity for perfecting all sectors of activity.

We must never forget that only on the basis of the latest scientific and technological knowledge, and generally of human knowledge, and only by raising the educational level, the professional and technological training, and the general cultural level of our people can we successfully implement the objectives of our program and can we advance confidently toward communism. [cheers, chants]

We must more resolutely act to develop the energy and raw materials base. We must resolutely act to implement the measures on reducing energy and raw material consumption and on reusing materials by recovering them and reintroducing them into the production flow. We must do everything possible, in all fields of activity, to attain a maximum reduction of consumption and an increase in the quality and technological level of products. Only in this way can Romanian industry, and thus Brasov's industry as well, which plays an important role in our national economy, be competitive and assert itself more strongly on the international market with increasingly better quality products that have an increasingly higher technological level. It is possible to attain this. All of Brasov's industry must unite their forces, starting from the worker and going up to the engineers and scientists, and must act in close unity to attain, as of this year, a radical improvement of the entire activity and of the quality and technological level of products. [cheers, chants]

Both in Brasov and throughout the country we have at our disposal modern equipment and production capacities, but most of all we have wonderful collectives of working people who represent a decisive force and are a guarantee for implementing the 13th party congress targets. [cheers, chants]

Although Brasov is a largely industrialized county, it also has proper conditions for agriculture. A number of positive results have been achieved; however, they are not up to possibilities. We have discussed these problems now. It is necessary for agriculture to register a radical improvement in overall activity, too, so that beginning next year agricultural yields in Brasov County will be up to the possibilities and requirements of the national economy. Here, too, we have everything necessary available. Thus, in both industry and agriculture we must vigorously increase output and labor productivity and, thus, the general contribution to Romania's development and to improving our people's standard of living. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to take very determined action in all areas to cut back on material expenditures and production costs and to more vigorously increase economic efficiency, net production, and profits -- a secure way to increase the national income and the funds needed for both the further development of our homeland and for improving the material and cultural standard of living of our whole nation, which is the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Determined measures are required in all sectors of activity to fulfill the export production plan on schedule and at the highest qualitative level and to fulfill the export plan by taking into consideration that our homeland's development is directly linked with developing international cooperation -- with the CEMA member-countries, all socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries. Participation in the international division of labor, in the exchange of material assets, exports, and imports, constitute an important aspect of our economic activity. Without fulfilling the export plan in conformity with plan provisions, we will not be able to ensure the necessary conditions for securing the material base and for developing the national economy.

This is why all working people's collectives, party organizations, and the communists, managerial councils, the general meetings, and all of you must understand that exports constitute a particularly important aspect of our activity and must be given attention every single day and hour so that the fulfillment of export production will constitute the basic concern of each unit linked to the technical and qualitative level. Only by fulfilling the export plan will we be able to say that each party organization and each working people's collective is fulfilling its duties toward the people and toward the cause of socialism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I had decided to pay this visit this month because 50 years ago in the same month a group of Communists, including myself, was tried here at the military tribunal. Since then, 50 years have passed. Certainly, the way the communists fought during their illegal period to defend the interests of our nation, of our working people, and of all our people, their firm position toward the class enemy, and their determination to unite all our people to bring about a revolutionary change in our society demonstrated the potential and capability and of our party to overthrow the old system based on exploitation and oppression and to achieve the most just society in the world -- the socialist society, and to propose to firmly proceed toward communism. [cheers, chants]

Not long ago, when we celebrated the 65th anniversary of our party, I spoke about the glorious struggle waged by the Communists. Today I only want to mention that life and facts have demonstrated that only to the extent to which the revolutionary party proposes to consistently protect the interests of the people's masses, which are identical with the interests in freedom and independence of the whole nation, will it be able to fulfill its historic mission, enjoy the support of the people, and be sure of its victory in the struggle for social and national liberation, and only thus will it be sure of the victory of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Class struggle and revolutionary struggle have required devotion and love for the workers class and people, and the communists have largely done their duty, thus demonstrating that there is nothing more important than the interests of the people, the cause of socialism and communism, and the cause of Romania's independence. [cheers, chants]

At this big mass rally in Brasov, once again I would like to pay fervent homage to the Communists, antifascists, and to all democratic and patriotic fighters, and to all those who fought and sacrified themselves when this was required for the people's freedom, for communism, and for guaranteeing Romania a dignified place in freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

In focusing our attention on implementing the 13th party congress decisions and the party program, we also act with great determination to achieve disarmament and peace, in the belief that only in conditions of peace will we have everything necessary to implement our development targets; and not only ourselves, but all peoples will be able to develop solely in conditions of peace. This is why the struggle for disarmament and peace constitutes today the basic problem of the international struggle waged by all peoples in the world. [cheers, chants]

The international situation continues to be particularly serious. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, continues. Nuclear tests continue, and they themselves cause great damage to the whole of mankind because of the effects of these nuclear tests on the environment.

This is why we believe that everything possible must be done to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to definitively stop all nuclear tests, and to proceed to reduce nuclear weapons until they are completely eliminated. For this purpose, we have supported and continue to firmly back the stage-by-stage disarmament program proposed by the Soviet Union up to the year 2000.

At the same time, at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact a program was adopted aimed at reducing by 1990, conventional arms by some 25 percent. We believe that this is an extremely important program because a 25 percent cutback in arms, troops, and military expenditures by 1990 will permit us to proceed to new measures so that by the year 2000 we will be able to reduce both conventional arms and military expenditures by at least 50 percent, thus being able to develop trust and vigorous cooperation by utilizing the huge resources thus made available -- both material, financial, and human -- for socioeconomic, development and for improving the general well-being of each nation. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally in Brasov, we want to appeal to all European peoples to do all they can to proceed to reducing both nuclear weapons and conventional ones. It is the duty of governments, heads of states, and of political figures in Europe to do all they can to guarantee each nation and the whole of Europe peace and quiet and to protect European peoples against the destruction that can be caused as a result of using nuclear weapons. All of you are acquainted with the effects of radioactivity from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident. And if such an accident caused so many problems both to Romania and other peoples, all the more must we realize the seriousness of nuclear weapons. This is why halting the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and eliminating them and all nuclear weapons from Europe constitutes a vital requirement for the very existence and life of European peoples and, in fact, of all peoples throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Romania advocates with great determination the cessation of all military conflicts and the solution of disputes between states by negotiations alone. We believe that relations among all states must be based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, complete renunciation of the use or threat of force, and respect for each nation's sacred right to free development in keeping with its desire, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Our country acts with great determination to solve the serious economic problems, and primarily the problem of underdevelopment; to achieve a new world economic order in which current inequities will be curbed and economic relations based on equality and mutual advantage and on the opportunity to utilize the excellent achievements of science will be ensured for each nation in order to secure the progress, well-being, and happiness of each people. It is necessary and we act firmly to strengthen solidarity among developing countries, nonaligned countries, small and medium-sized countries because only by acting in greater solidarity will they be able to bring about the settlement of economic problems through negotiations and ensure a new world economic order. [cheers, chants]

Although international problems are very complex, we are fully convinced that progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere and peoples on all continents will be able -- by acting unitedly -- to change the dangerous trends of events, impose a new policy of detente and cooperation, determine disarmament, and ensure peace and cooperation among all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in conclusion, once again I would like to mention with great satisfaction that we have gathered particularly positive impressions about what we have seen during our visits to enterprises in agriculture and in various areas and thus about the activity carried out by the working people, and about their determination to act to fulfill development plans. Most of all, we have gathered particularly positive impressions about the meeting with the workers, the peasants, and the intellectuals, with men and women, with young people, children, with our wonderful people, with the citizens in Brasov who, like all our people, puruse with great trust our party's policy and are firmly determined to make an increasingly greater contribution to our homeland's general development and to raising it to new heights of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

I am convinced that the party organizations, the working people's councils, and the general meetings -- this wonderful democratic framework for the masses' participation in the management of all areas in our country -- will take very firm action to perfect the overall activity. And please bear in mind that I have not dealt very much with failings; I have avoided certain criticism. I confined myself to what we discussed with the county bureau. I did so proceeding from the fact that both the party organization and all working people's collectives will understand that thus I want to voice my trust that they -- each of them -- will draw the conclusions needed, will act to eliminate failings, and will perfect and raise the overall activity in order to be up to the level of targets put forward by the 13th party congress. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish you and all working people in Brasov increasingly greater successes in your overall activity and much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Concludes Visit

AU141859 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] After the big mass rally in Brasov, the official departure ceremony took place. A guard composed a soldiers of our Armed Forces and members of patriotic guards and of paramilitary youth detachments for the defense of the homeland presented arms. The national anthem of the SR of Romania was played. With feelings of love and great appreciation, pioneers, homeland's falcons, and young people presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Expressing thanks to the party secretary general for the working visit he had paid to Brasov County, Comrade Ion Radu, first secretary of the county party committee, voiced, on behalf of the Communists and all residents in this part of the country, their firm pledge to work with dedication to resolutely implement the guidelines and recommendations made during this working visit by the party and state leader with a view to commendably fulfilling this year's plan tasks and those of the overall 5-year plan and to increase their contribution to implementing the 13th party congress decisions and to the country's progress and prosperity.

PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL MEMBERS VISIT

Delegation Meets With Giosan

AU161457 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1986 -- On Monday, June 16, Nicolae Giosan, Grand National Assembly (GNA) chairman, had an interview with a Palestinian parliamentary delegation, led by Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, now visitning Romania invited by the GNA.

On the delegation are also 'Abdal-'Aziz al-Haj Ahmad, member of the Palestinian National Council, member of the PLO Central Council, 'Isam 'Abdal-Hadi, member of the Palestinian National Council, member of the PLO Central Council, chairman of the Palestine Women's General Union, 'Abdal-'Latif 'Uthman, member of the Palestinian National Council, member of the PLO Central Council, member of the "Al Fatah' Organization.

During the interview information was exchanged on the two parliament's organization, activity and concerns. Aspects were also approached relating to the situation in the Middle East, and the contribution was highlighted that the Romanian and Palestinian parliaments and parliamentarians can make to identifying viable solutions with a view to politically solving the complex problems in that area, stepping up political and diplomatic actions, for a global, negotiated resolution of the situation in the Middle East, for the achievement of peace in the area. The wish was also underscored further to boost cooperation between the two parliaments for the resolution of the major issues that confront mankind, for the building of a climate of peace, security and understanding in the world.

Ministers Receive Palestinians

AU161458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1406 GMT 16 Jun 86

[text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1986 -- On June 16, the Palestinian parliamentary delegation visiting Romania had successive interviews with Ilie Vaduva, Romanian foreign affairs minister, and Vasile Pungan, Romanian foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING BRAZILIAN ENVOY

AU121603 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1547 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/6/1986 -- On Thursday, June 12, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Carlos dos Santos Veras, ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to Bucharest on ending his mission to Romania. The talk on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CULAFIC HOLDS TALKS WITH SECURITY SECRETARIES

LD162057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, today held a regular meeting with the republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs in Brdo, near Kranj, where they discussed the immediate tasks facing the organs of internal affairs in the realm of security.

They also established the program direction and the main tasks until the end of this and the next few years, for which the adopted program documents will contribute to an even greater effectiveness and work integration of the Yugoslav organs of internal affairs and to a more successful implementation of tasks on curbing hostile, criminal, and other socially damaging activities. The aim of this is to raise to an even better level the protection of constitutional order, public order and peace, socially owned property, personal and property security of citizens, and the security of the country as a whole through further strengthening of the functional unity and the action ability of the internal affairs organs.

Stress was laid on the need for better cadre training and technological equipment of the internal affairs organs, in accordance with the demands and needs of our socialist self-managing society. In this context they expressed the full readiness of the republican and provincial secretariat to give concrete support in this area to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and to become directly involved (by stimulating cadres to better work and through other forms of successful and developed cooperation), as it was jointly assessed that the effectiveness of the work of the internal affairs organs throughout the country depends to a great deal on the effectiveness of the Federal Secretariat.

France Popit, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia; Andrej Marinc, member of the Presidency and president of the Republican Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order; and Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia, also held talks with Dobroslav Culafic and with the republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs. Culafic and Slovene Republican Secretary for Internal Affairs Tomaz Ertl acquainted them with the topics and results of the meeting. The highest-ranking officials of the SR of Slovenia stressed that the internal affairs organs played a significant role in the system of social self-protection and made an important contribution to the protection of the main values of our society. They supported the program orientation of the internal affairs organs as well as the efforts made for their overall modernization.

1985 POLITICAL CRIMES STATISTICS RELEASED

LD161411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- According to an analysis of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Department, 763 people were reported in the SFRY last year for political crimes, which is the same as the previous year. Charges were brought against 451 people, 14 fewer than in 1984, and 335 were sentenced. The number of people charged with political crime accounts for 0.31 percent of the total number of charged persons (145,575), or 2 per 100,000 inhabitants. This is by a fraction less than in 1984.

By and large it was brotherhood and unity that were the target of intensified enemy activity of all complexions, the Federal Public Prosecutor Department notes. This is confirmed by the rise in the number of people who were reported for and charged with fomenting national, racial, and religious hatred, division and intolerance throughout the country with the exception of Slovenia.

The work on uncovering the "old" and the new enemy organizations and groups which operate surreptitiously and perfidiously has continued.

In Bosnia and Hercegovina three such groups were uncovered: one in Montenegro, two in Macedonia and two in Croatia. What is characteristic of Croatia, the analysis says, is verbal enemy statements, that is, demonstrations of Croatian nationalism and chauvinism, which is partly of explicit Ustasha origin, and demonstrations of Serbian nationalism and antisocialist statements. Widespread daubing of "U" and "NDH" signs and drawing of swastikas is also a characteristic, and enemy statements among young people -- especially in schools and student halls of residence -- is also on the rise.

In Slovenia the number of people reported for political crime is decreasing, and all the reports presented referred to verbal offenses in coffee houses committed by people under the influence of alcohol. However, the Prosecutor's Department believes that in view of the statements made on some platforms and the content of some cultural magazines one is entitled to talk about the existence of "groups which operate in a provocative fashion."

In some municipalities in central Slovenia, the analysis says, leaflets appeared last year containing nationalist slogans signed by a Slovene liberation movement; it is not known at the moment whether individuals or a group is behind it.

Despite the fact that the number of people reported for political offenses in Serbia was down, it is believed that not only has enemy activity not been reduced, but that it has become more aggressive with changes in tactics and forms of its activity.

The analysis says that pressure for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins for Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedje has virtually ceased. However, instead of that enormous sums of money for the purchase of their property are being offerred and paid. It is believed that the funds for this derive from international smuggling activity in which a great number of people in those areas are involved.

The number of reports for acts of political crime in Kosovo was reduced last year, but the same does not apply to the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists exemplified by organized and group activity. Some criminal acts are on the rise.

As is known, during the last quarter of last year, two big enemy groups were uncovered in Kosovo -- they have been tried or are in the process of being tried -- and several smaller groups. All the groups had the same objectives.

Of 451 defendants on trial for acts of political crime the majority, 288, were charged with enemy propaganda and fomenting of national, racial and religious hatred, 101 were charged with lighter offenses such as ciolating the reputation of the SFRY and dissemination of untrue reports, while 62 people were charged with the gravest acts, such as counterrevolutionary threat to our social set-up, conspiracy to commit an act of enemy activity, and others.

Compared with 1984 the number of people charged with serious and light offenses was up, and the number of people charged with the more serious crimes (Articial 15 of the SFRY Criminal Code) was down.

Of the total number of people charged 389 were charged with the so-called verbal offenses, 20 more than last year. This is the result of the higher number of charges associated with fomenting national, racial and religious hatred and insulting the reputation of the SFRY.

Among those who were charged 154 were Croatians, 137 Albanians, 77 Serbians, 25 Muslims, 15 Slovenes, 13 Montenegrins, 9 Macedonians, 3 Hungarians, 6 others, and 2 foreigners.

As far as the social background of the defendants is concerned, workers continue to predominate, but this category embraces also white-collar workers and not only workers in material production. Farmers now "hold" second place, intellectuals are third, and they are followed by pupils, students, pensioners, and so forth.

Public prosecutor's offices last year operated also on curbing enemy and harmful statements in the press and other forms of public information media, preceeding from the premise that to curb harmful manifestations is mainly a matter for political reaction. The analysis says that the public prosecutor's offices operated preventively, but repressively too when legal conditions for that typeof action were to hand.

Last year four people had criminal charges instituted against them for acts commited through the medium of the press, and all four were in Croatia. In seven cases a temporary ban of was imposed on distribution of printed material, and in four out of seven cases the court imposed a permanent ban.

MONTENEGRO LC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, PARTY PROBLEMS

LD121138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Titograd, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro Central Committee will primarily focus its attention on issues of further developing self-management and workers' control of income and means of social reproduction during the coming year. The Central Committee's duty ot direct its political action in this direction results from the resolution adopted at the recently held Ninth Montenegro LC Congress which also has been used as a basis for the guidelines for the Central Committee's work until May 1987 adopted at this body's plenary session today.

Stressing, in his introductory report, that the inadequate system of income distribution and the workers' unsatisfactory positionin expanded reproduction are having a negative effect on the working people's political mood, Samo Sekaric, Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium secretary, warned of the consequences of a lack of motivation among the employed for more productive work.

He stressed that production is stagnating, exports are slackening, and prices and inflation are rising uncontrolably. In Montenegro, personal incomes also are rising which is not reflecting manufacturing result.s The League of Communists must therefore launch concrete actions in each collective and sociopolitical community to speed up the exploitation of untapped capacities and to create conditions for an increasingly modern and productive manufacturing industry. Any shortcomings in the political system functioning which are an obstacle to the workers' control over social reproduction also must be eliminated.

However, in order to carry out its tasks successfully and to resolve mounting problems and shortcomings in society, the LC must, Sekaric emphasized, rid itself of weakenesses and deformations and must constantly enhance its grassroots' capacity for revolutionary action. As long as a single member in the LC violates legal norms and usurpes socially owned property and the working people's rights, the party's reputation will be tarnished and it will not be capable of realizing its fundamental role. Judging by the views expressed by Sekaric and all the participants at today's Central Committee session, the Leagued of Communists of this republic would benefit from ridding itself as soon as possible of those members who, either because of their work or their conduct, have no place in the party.

Expels Member for 'Recipes'

LD161308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Titograd, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Because of his denigration of the achievements of the revolution and the Stalinist "recipes" which he recommended from the rostrum at the Ninth Montenegrin LC Congress as a solution to social problems, Slobodan Brnovic, a delegate of the highest party gathering in the republic, has been expeled from the LC.

Members of the basic LC organization of the village of Goricani in the municipality of Titograd, elected Brnovic to represent them at the congress, assuming that in the debate he would stick to basic statutory norms and the LCY program. However, in the 15 minutes envisaged for the debate, he launched a general attack on the achievements of our revolution and the struggle of Yugoslav Communists in the postwar development of the country.

Brnovic's address, especially his "recipes" about what the party should do in the future and which examples it should follow, provoked a reaction at the congress itself and among the public at large, and then stimulated members of his basic organization to examine and establish the political responsibility of its delegate for the unacceptable claims and stances which he declared from the congress platform.

At last night's meeting members of the basic LC organization from the village of Goricani assessed that Brnovic and the ideas and stances which he represented and which have nothing in common with the LCY program have no place in the party.

REPORTAGE ON 12TH YOUTH FEDERATION CONGRESS

President's Address

LD131127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0545 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Silvija Zugic-Rijavec report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade: Over the last 4 years the youth organization reacted to the worsening of the social conditions and, by implication, the position of young people, by generally applying the instruments of the past, that is, verbal commitments to continue the revolutionary development. This kind of "ostrich-like" behavior only helped to drive the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia further to the periphery of social developments and to reduce its role as a genuine subject of social changes.

Continuing the Youth Federation Presidium's report -- the role of the Socialist Youth Federation in the struggle for the Development of socialist self-management -- Silvija Zugic-Rijavec, president of the Socialist Youth Federation Presidium, stressed that young people gradually became aware of the fact that only by turning their attention to the key issues of the country's social development could they expect to replace their peripheral role with that of main protagonists. It took the organization a while to realize that this would not be possible to achieve unless it ceased to concentrate primarily on itself as well as some minor organizational issues or problems "reserved" for young people only.

The youth organization president went on to say that the preparations for the 12th congress had confirmed the young people's ability to think for themselves and form their own views. She emphasized that the amount of social "weight" and youth organization can carry depends to a large extent on its capacity to form its own independent stance as regards pressing social problems. This issue is at the center of attention in the report which stresses, inter alia, that one of the main causes of the developing difficulties affecting the country lies in the failure by Yugoslav production forces to satisfy the demands and standards of the world market. Autarky has replaced the efforts to become integrated in the international division of labor, while voluntarism, in determining the strategy of the country's socioeconomic development, has brought the country to the verge of state bankruptcy, thus threatening its political sovereignty.

In the part of the report devoted to the political system, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec expressed the view according to which etatism is the main cause behind the halt in the development of self-management and the resulting deformations. Having stressed that the Critical Analysis is a sound foundation for overcoming such a situation, she said that the document also represents an important point of departure for the youth organization's united activity within the political system.

Silvija Zugic-Rijavec stressed the need for our peoples to become even closer to one another. The prerequisites for this are the development of uniform relations in production, elimination of all forms of dependence on foreign technology, measures to prevent capital from being retained within national border, and so forth. For, objectively speaking, state monopoly and etatization of socially-owned property are among the most important generators of nationalism. Differences are also caused by unequal economic development of different parts of Yugoslavia. All this was behind the counterrevolutionary attempts in Kosovo, MASPOK [as received -- expansion unknown] in Croatia, and liberal tendencies in Serbia.

Increased nationalism among the young cannot be explained by the inferiority of "the generations that are coming," the president said. For as long as young people are prevented from finding jobs and playing a role in the decisionmaking process as a result of insularity and bureaucratism we will be faced with the threat of nationalist manipulations of the young. The young generation can contribute to the development of self-management but not by propaganda slogans and fair-like, old-fashioned celebrations.

Noting that the intercongress period had revealed a crisis in the way young people were politically organized, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec went on to say that this had forced young people to search for ways to express their interests outside the existing institutionalized framework.

These negative tendencies in the organization's development will continue unless the youth federation embarks on an organized development proceeding from the pluralism of the ideological, scientific and political thought an interests of the young.

The most sinister form of the domination of particular interests over the general ones is the aspiration held by a small section of young bureaucrats to impose their ideas and vies an place them above young people's numerous self-managing interests. By opposin this kind of relationship the young generation is not only refuting the dogmatic view of itself as a disinterested section of society, but is alo exposing the readiness on the part of a section of its leadership always to acquiesce to those "above" and ignore those "below." Although there is increasing evidence of young people wanting changes, a narrow circle of the youth leadership refuse stubbornly to realize that times have changed.

The tendency toward creating a state-party apparatus and to subordinate all subjective forces to etatism has resulted in attempts at etatizing the youth organization and subordinating it to the interests of technocracy. In other words, young people are expecting to carry out, in a disciplined way, decisions made by others, regardless of whether they are good or bad.

In the preceding period the subordination and lack of independence of the youth organization was quite evident, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec said. However, no one else is to blame for this but ourselves. This practice is gradually changing, but there are still young people who, in order to retain their own positions, are using undemocratic methods and crude manipulations. We must, on our own, create conditions for democracy in decisionmaking within the organization and for the delegate principles of electins and organization, which have never been implemented properly. No one outside the organization can change things for us and solve our problems. To put it in a nutshell, our future work must be consistent and dedicated.

Self-managing socialism cannot develop of its own accord or by slogans and support in principle. Young people's place is at the stage of self-management and not in the audience. Tito's name and work continue to be our lasting source of inspiratin in the far from easy struggle for existence worthy of man. We have learned not to give up that struggle. And be assured, we never shall, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec said in conclusion.

Plenary Session

LD152105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 12th Congress of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (SSOJ), which is taking place in Sava Center in Belgrade, resumed its work this morning. The plenary session adopted reports on the work of five congressional commissions in which 300 delegates took the floor and nearly 100 submitted written contributions.

It is stressed in the report of the Commission for Ideological Trends in Society and Ideopolitical Education of the Young that the existing system of ideopolitical education is unsatisfactory and is dominated by stereotyped work. The report therefore urges the drawing up of a joint strategy of ideopolitical education within the SSOJ with particular attention being devoted to the youngest generation.

The report also stresses the importance of the struggle for Yugoslavia's unity and for equal international relations. The youth organization calls for concrete action in suppressing the nationalist activity in Kosovo and empahsizes the responsibility of all the subjects for it since, it was said, young people regard the problem of Kosovo as being a problem concerning the entire country.

The report also draws attention to the importance of the set of issues raised in the Commission Concerning Religion, the Church, Society and Young People. The constitutional and legal provisions relating to the religious freedom and the activity of religious communities must be consistently respected. Sectarian attitudes towards religious believers are inadmissable but so is clericalist conduct and the use of religion for poltitical purposes. In implementing its program tasks the Federation of Socialist Youth (SSO) should muster all young people committed to socialism regardless of whether they are believers or atheists while at the same time it must limit the scope for the church's manipulation of the young.

We insist that the name and work of Comrade Tito be respected and preserved and stress the need for more efficient measures to prevent any attempt at their cheap commercialization, the report stresses. We are against abolishing the youth relay race but do support the suggestion that the existing events should be made more meaningful with emphasis on work, creativity and friendship instead of their public gathering and fairground-like aspect.

The report by the Commission for the Issues of the Position and Role of Young People in the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, which was presented by Milka Puzigaca, emphasized that the role which young people have in the political system considerably lags behind their contribution to the country's social development. This is happening as a result of society's material proverty and the fact that the working class has been left out of the decisionmaking process. It was stressed in the report that one of the subjective forces most important tasks is to strengthen the role of the delegate bodies since they are the most important but at the same time the weakest link in the delegate system.

The Commission for the Political System adopted the view about the need for a public debate about collective responsibility within the youth organization and for the greater involvement of the unemployed in the system of self-management. The report ends with the statement that it was decided in a vote to reject the proposal to open up a debate on abolishing the death penalty and to change Article 133 of the SFRY's Criminal Code.

The rejection of these proposals was preceded by a discussion initiated by the delegates from Slovenia (Dusko Kos and Dusanka Vajs) who asked the congress to express its views on these issues because, as Dusanka Vajs said, whether or not to open the debate to change Article 133 of the Criminal Code (the so-called "verbal offense") cannot be decided on by a majority vote. Milan Popovic stressed that one gained the impression at the congress that the aforementioned proposals have been brought up only by the delegates from Slovenia, but this is not true because in the commission there were other people who supported this view.

Some delegtes, including Jugoslav Tomic, Milan Rekle, and Branimir Djukic, explained why the initiatives to abolish the death penalty and to change Article 133 of the SFRY Criminal Code are unacceptable. In their view the rise of crime, nationalism, theft and the like, and also the fact that very few heavy sentences are pronounced in our country, all indicate that there is no reason to abolish it.

The question was asked whether Artukovic, too, ought to have been freed even if he was a war criminal. As far as verbal offense is concerned it was pointed out that no criminal offense figures in our legislation which could be described as being an offense against freedom of thought.

The proposal that a Chamber of Associated Labor be formed within the SFRY Assembly that had been set out during the plenary session was rejected by a majority vote; 295 delegates were "for" and 343 "against".

It was decided in conclusion that the stance should be incorported in the Report by the Commission for Political System that the Socialist Youth Federation will work to ensure that in keeping with the principle of equality of our nations and nationalities the status of the Romanies as a nationality in the SFRY should be regulated on a uniform basis.

In the 2-day debate the delegates made assessment that unemployment is the number one problem. They stress that the constitutional right to work cannot be identified with the right to a job, that is to say, they demand that idlers should give up their jobs to capable and worthy people.

Great attention also focused on the development of agriculture and it was stressed that agriculture must be given the same treatment as associated labor. We must fight, says the report, against the notion that agricultural production is not socialist production and that the people working in it are a necessary evil. The young people believe that to finance the underdeveloped areas mainly through the fund [for the Development of Underdeveloped Republics and Kosovo] is unacceptable.

The Commission for Scientific and Technological Development has proposed a special resolution which protests against nuclear power plants. The resolution will be tabled before the plenary session with a recommendations to be adopted. Taking his cue from the message inherent in this resolution Zarko Jovanovic presented badges with the inscription "Nuclear Power -- No Thanks" to Vidoje Zarkovic and to the "front row comrades" as a reminder, as he put it, of joint responsibility for any possible consequences of a nuclear catastrophe.

Rajko Blagojevic and Boris Milat proposed that a broadly based social-political discussion be held in our society about reducing the length of working life by 5 years, or alternatively to have the length of the working day reduced. The congress approved these amendments.

The present forms of the organization of the SSO, and especially the way it operates in practice, are unsatisfactory -- this was stated by delegates of the commission for questions on the development of the SSO as a front of the socialist-oriented young generation, on whose behalf a report was submitted by Jasminka Kukec.

The organizations and organs of the SSO, in the judgement of the delegates, have not succeeded, to a satisfactory degree, in articulating the authentic interests and needs of the broadest membership and of the young generation as a whole. Frequently dealing with a narrow circle of so-called "youth questions" and formal organizational changes, the SSO has remained outside the process of decisionmaking on key social questions.

Delegates of this commission supported the concept of the united organization of the SSOJ. In this connection note was taken of a series of concrete questions that should be settled in a uniform way at the level of the SSOJ -- voluntary youth work, criteria for membership in the SSO, subscriptions and finance policy, membership records, and activity in the basic organizations of the SSO. Particular stress was laid on the SSOJ Conference not being able to be reduced to merely coordinating the work of the republican and provincial conferences, but on it also having to determine the unified program of basic SSO policy.

Delegates advocated that in all elections in self-management organizations and socio-political organizations, there must several candidates for all functions, especially for the most responsible ones -- the executive and political ones.

The commission, said Jasminka Kukec, was acquainted with the whole text of the petition, which as signed by a number of young people from Ljubljana on the occasion of the celebration of Youth Day. The commission dissociated itself from the petition as an inappropriate method of communicating within the SSO -- as a socio-political organization -- and it even assessed some parts of it as ideologically unacceptable. In this connection, the commission adopted the stance that the celebration of Youth Day is fixed in principle in the basic program, and on the basis of the public debate that has gone on in the whole SSO organization and in other social structures, but that this concept of the celebration of Youth Day needs to be further improved in practice and enriched with new meaning.

The delegate Joze Skoljc criticized the report in that in the commission there was not even a mention of the debate about the initiative for doing so-called military service as a civilian [civilno sluzenje vojnog roka]. I am not advocating, he said, that we have a vote on this here, because the SFRY Assembly is the place for that, but I am for a public and specialist debate on this question being started in all environments.

Mijalco Ristov disagreed with the initiative to do military service as a civilian because, he said, conditions have not ripened for such a thing, as a result of complex military-political conditions.

Owing to differing views, the working Presidium proposed the formulation that the congress some questions of doing so-called military service as a civilian were discussed. It was stated that these questions, are, in any case, currently being looked into by the competent organs and that they would consider them with the active collaboration of the SSO.

"The principles of the nonaligned foreign policy of the SFRY are an enduring basis for and source of the international activity of the SSOJ" -- it is stressed in the report of the commission for questions on the international activity, solidarity, and cooperation of the SSOJ, which was submitted by Ignac Krivec. The international position and reputation of our country can only be preserved by a consistent, united, and independent foreign policy.

Young people do not recognize -- it says in the report -- the existence of "unpleasant questions" in foreign policy. Our questions, it stresses, include "the friendly visits" of naval ships of foreign fleets to our harbors, the conflicts between the nonaligned countries, one or two dictatorial and fascist regimes, and the failure to make a statement on "the Waldheim case."

Election Commentary

LD161750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- The electoral conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, held a few hours after the end of the 12th Socialist Youth Congress, was a clear indication that delegates at this gathering were fully justified in thier 3 days of criticism of the youth leadership. It could even be said that the ascerbic accusations of the alienation, isolation, careerism and bureaucratization of the youth forums could have been even more virulent. How else, if not with these "epithets," can the fact that a new leadership of the youth of Yugoslavia was not elected at the electroral-constitutive session of the Socialist Youth conference be explained?

The old story of the manipulation which accompanies virtually every electoral youth gathering, has been repeated -- the difference being that this time the attempt failed. Many delegates demonstrated that the time of reconciliation with undemocratic cadre solutions in the Socialist Youth Federation has simply gone. Knowing that they have the right to slow down the undemocratic electoral proceedings, the youth at the Socialist Youth Conference (like their counterparts recently in Bosnia-Hercegovina) finally used it.

The nonelection of a new youth leadership of Yugoslavia has confirmed that young people no longer want to vote for people who impose themselves as "democratic," "elected representatives," if they really are not this. Although it was asserted at the session that the young people delegated to the Socialist Youth Presidium from Croatia were proposed after "extensive discussion," it could not be concealed that, in fact, they had been "pushed into" this by the cadre commission. When to this is added the fact that the electoral procedure was not carried out properly in Socialist Youth Federation organisations of Serbia and Macedonia either, then it is no wonder that the conference was adjourned.

It is worrying that this decision was made only once it has become clear to the working presidium and to quite a few youth officials -- after 4 hours of debate -- that there was no other choice. In the meantime, the most varied solutions were being offered to the "delicate situation," which the majority of delegates, invoking the Socialist Youth Conference Statute, interpreted as it suited them -- in their own interests. According to some, this document enables the election of a "truncated" presidium; according to others it allows the conference itself to elect delegates from Croatia and, according to yet others, it envisages a repetition of the electoral procedure for all candidates. Young people finally "got their fingers burned" over the fact that they did not have the strength, or the will, to bring the statutory debate, begun before the 12th Socialist Youth congress to an end. Those who claimed that the statute is a "technical" and not a fundamentally political question were obviously refuted.

The question arises as to how youth officials, a few hours after the end of the highest gathering of young people, were able to act contrary to the document and stances adopted at the final plenary session. It was absolutely amazing to be present during the adoption of a new rule on the work of the conference which would allow the lists of the proposed leadership to be adopted on a simple majority, instead of a two-thirds majority. Young people were not bothered by the fact that the statute envisages that this change must be accepted by two-thirds of the total number of conference delegates, although they knew that at that moment, not even half of them were in attendance.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD102106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1846 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia-Indian cooperation along the lines of the policy of nonalignment is of a broad international significance, particularly due to the current unfavourable trends on the international scene, it was assessed here today in talks between a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and a delegation of the Indian Parliament which is on a six-day official visits to Yugoslavia.

The delegations are headed by President of the Yugoslavia Assembly Council of the Republics and Provinces Milenko Bojanic, and by Indian Parliamentary Affairs Minister H.K.L. Bhagat.

Both sides stressed the need for the nonaligned and other countries to invest maximum efforts towards disarmament, especially the reduction of nuclear and chemical weapons arsenals, and take actions to eliminate wars and focuses of crisis.

Members of the Yugoslav and Indian delegations emphasized the two countries' commitment to te authentic principles of nonalignment, pointing to the major importance of the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. They also expressed the two countries' readiness for close cooperation in preparations for the summit and during its deliberations.

The delegations recalled that Yugoslavia and India are linked by traditional friendship the foundations of which were laid by Presidents Tito and Nehru. Regular contacts between the two countries' top leaders reaffirm closeness of their views and constitute a good basis for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation, it was stated.

Bojanic said Yugoslavia is interested in the promotion of economic cooperation, which has been stagnating in the past few years, and for the development of its more advanced forms.

The Indian delegation was received later today by vice president of the Yugoslav State Presidency Lazare Mojsov. The ensuing cordial and friendly talk focused on further promotion of bilateral relations and the nonaligned countries' preparations for the Harare summit.

MORE REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TANZANIA'S MKAPA

Harare Summit Discussed

LD132124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1938 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania, tonight continued official talks with the exchange of views on the preparations for the Harare summit of the nonaligned countries.

Both sides laid stress on the need for more organized activity by nonaligned countries and a more active attitude to topical international issues. This also refers to the political and economic problems of the modern world. They noted that developing and nonaligned countries do not have an organized form of mutual agreement-seeking and coordination, which is the case with developed countries.

Raif Dizdarevic and Benjamin Mkapa expressed their optimism as regards the outcome of the summit. Such a conviction was said to be the result of more consolidated unity among nonaligned countries concerning the original principles and their position on the international scene as a global and independent factor.

This brings to an end the talks between Raif Dizdarevic and Benjamin Mkapa. The visitor from Tanzania will stay in the SR of Croatia tomorrow where he will have talks with republican officals and representatives of the Ingra work organization which fosters fruitful cooperation with its partners in Tanzania.

Hasani Receives Mkapa

LD131631 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today in the Palace of the Federation received Benjamin Mkapa, minister for foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is paying an official, friendly visit to our country.

In cordial and friendly talks that were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, reference was made to relations between the two countries, as well as to some international themes, and in particular to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

In the talks it was assessed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tanzania was developing successfully. Both sides expressed interest and readiness to promote cooperation further and comprehensively.

In the talks on international themes most attention was devoted to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the light of preparations for the forthcoming meeting of nonaligned countries in Harare.

Both sides expressed their belief that Yugoslavia and Tanzania, together with other nonaligned countries, should make a full contribution to this meeting's successful seeking of solution to pending international problems.

Mikulic Receives Mkapa

LD132304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, received in Belgrade today Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In the course of the meeting, which was also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, talks were held on the further promotion of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Tanzania, the preparations for the coming Harare conference of the heads of states or governments of the nonaligned countres, as well as other matters in the sphere of international relations. Both sides assessed the need for a greater involvement of nonaligned countries with the aim to develop and expand mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Concludes Visit

LD151616 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1521 GMT 15 Jun 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Zagreb, June 15 (TANJUG) -- Prior to his departure from Yugoslavia today, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Bemjamin Mkapa described his several-day visit to Yugoslavia as very successful. Mkapa stressed that traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Tanzania were revived during the visit. He also pointed out that the new Tanzanian Government wished to continue along the road paved by Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Dr Julius Nyerere.

The Tanzanian foreign minister said that, during his meetings with Yugoslav officials, views were exchanged on topical international political questions and the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare. In Mkapa's view, this was useful to both sides.

During his visit to the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Benjamin Mkapa toured the Josip Broz Tito memorial museum in the late Yugoslav president's birthtown of Kumorovec.

The Tanzanian foreign minister stated satisfaction with his talks with Yugoslav State Presidency President Sinan Hasani, Premier Branko Mukulic and Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic as well as Croatian businessmen in Zagreb.

VIENNA RADIO INTERVEWS MILOVAN DJILAS

AU160653 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Report on interview with Milovan Djilas by Vienna Radio reporter Gustav Chalupa -- date and place unspecified; Djilas statements recorded in Serbo-Croatian fading into German translation]

[Text] Milovan Djilas is critical of himself and skeptical about his achievements. He thus assesses his influence on Yugoslavia's socialist road as rather insignificant. This influence is at best indirect because the rulers of that time, primarily Tito, were compelled to adhere to certain democratic rules vis-a-vis the outside world. Djilas never tried to make his peace with Tito. The self-conscious Montenegrin was convinced of the correctness of his criticism of the new class in Yugoslavia. In 1966, after his release from the Sremska Mitrovice prison, he addressed a letter to Tito in which he has contributed to the disintegration and to the decline of the system, as Djilas stated in a very assertive manner.

[Begin recording] [Djilas] It is not Yugoslavia, but its Titoist system, that is breaking appart. The party is disintegrating as a Leninist party. It no longer exists as such, not even in the member republics. Perhaps under police pressure it still exists in Bosnia-Herzagovina and in Croatia. It is some sort of an oligarchy that exists in parts of Yugoslavia, and at the center as well, but by and large it is no longer effective.

The orthodox are still holding the key positions in the country, primarily in the army and police, which are decisive in the communist system. But their influence is slowly decreasing. New ideas are spreading among the intelligentsia, the journalists, and the people.

Strong discontent has acquired a distinct shape within the Communist Party itself, a discontent which is mixed with an awareness of the fact that there is no way out of the difficulties. Nobody is showing a new road, although this does not imply that the Yugoslav federation has no future. But the wheel of development cannot be turned back. The member republics have politically asserted themselves and have developed their self-consciousness. As a result of the decline of communist values, Yugoslavia is proceeding toward a democracy. There is no way of stopping the disintegration of ideology, Milovan Djilas stated.

[Chalupa] Mr Djilas, you have spent many years of your life in prison, I think nine years altogether, after you dissociated yourself from politics, from the way power was exercised by Tito and his new class. Did you ever regret this decision or was it worth the sacrifice?

[Djilas] No, I do not regret my decision as far as I am personally concerned. I only regret that my family has suffered because of all this. In retrospect, I naturally perceive certain blunders, failures, and mistakes and even today I am in a quandary as to whether I wanted to remain or become a politician or a writer. It is a good thing, though, that I dealt with politics because I thus found my way to a dimension in literature which I could have hardly achieved otherwise. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW KOSOVO SAWP LEADERSHIP -- Pristina, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's constitutive session of the provincial conference of the Kosovo SAWP, Bajram Selimi was elected president of the Presidium and Budislav Vujistic secretary. Also elected were 25 members of the Kosovo SAWP provincial Conference Presidium and 15 members of the delegation for the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference in the SAWPY Federal Conference. Dr Bozidar Colakovic was nominated member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

[Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1100 GMT 13 Jun 86 1D]

TWO MILLION PARTY MEMBERS -- Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), which will hold its 13th congress towards the end of the month, has a membership of over two million. This is 10 percent of the total population or 13.8 percent of the total number of adults. According to party statistics, the membership has grown by 1.7 percent since the last congress four years ago, an addition of some 300,000 members. At the same time, some 140,000 people have left the party for various reasons. Workers account for 34.6 of the total membership while young people represented 23.4 percent of the total membership at the end of last year. The average age of the party members is 37 years. The party is expected to discuss ways of strengthening its social and class structure at the congress [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0914 GMT 16 Jun 86 1D]